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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Heads of Intelligence.

After so long a period of successive Blank Reports, it was quite "refreshing"—as the Northern Reviewers say, when they meet with one bright page after toiling thro' many dull ones—to cast our eyes over a Sheet filled with names of Ships from all quarters, viz. :—

The MARY, from London, January 4.

The JOHN MUNRO, from Madras, June 16.

The UDNY, from Muscat, April 22.

The JAMES SCOTT, from Chinn, April 15.

H. M. Ship DAUNTLESS, from Penang, June 4.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, from England, February 13.

The Circular containing the List of Passengers and other particulars was not issued from the Bankshall till 5 o'clock last evening; so that we can hardly expect our packets until this morning. The moment our Papers or Letters are delivered from the General Post Office, we shall make the best use of them in our power.

Mr. King, the Parser of the DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, reached Town in the afternoon, and the following are the particulars gleaned at the Bankshall from that Gentleman.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Captain E. M. Daniels, left England on the 13th of February, arrived at the Cape on the 23d of April, sailed from thence on the 3d of May, arrived at Madras on the 14th of June, and left that Port on the 16th instant.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL unfortunately took fire in the after-hold, 360 miles to the Eastward of the Cape, and was consequently obliged to go into that Port.

When the Fire broke out, the hands were turned to the pumps used for drawing water from alongside, which being in good order, furnished an abundant supply, and the Fire was got under. Fortunately, the wind veered round favorably, and enabled her to reach the Cape in three days, when the whole cargo was discharged, and with the exception of a few articles that were damaged, all was preserved in good order.

The H. C. Ship THAMES, Captain Heaviside, for Bencoolen and China, was unfortunately lost off Eastburne bay, (on the Coast of England), on the 3d of February, in a severe gale of wind. Eleven of the Ship's company perished. There had been most severe gales of wind in the Channel.

The FAIRLIE, from Bengal, arrived at the Cape on the 25th of April. The GOLCONDA, from England, arrived at Madras on the 15th instant.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL brought Fifty-nine Passengers from England, ten of which were for Madras: The List of those for Bengal will be found with other Shipping Notices in the last page.

The GOLCONDA left England one day after the DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, and anchored at Madras also one day after her. She was to sail from thence in two days, and may be hourly expected in the River.

Mr. Canning was understood to be certain of the appointment as Governor General of India, but the period of his departure was not known.

No mention was made of the new Chief Justice for Bengal, as far as could be learnt.

In England nothing of great moment had transpired. The prices of every thing were extremely low both in Agricultural produce, and all other sorts of food, as well as domestic manufactures.

Of East Indian articles we have heard only that subsequent to the Honorable Company's Sale in January, Indigo had experienced a still further rise of about two shillings per pound, and was still looking up.

The Government Packets were landed last night, as well as six Boxes of Letters for the General Post Office, which will no doubt be all issued this morning.

We must wait for our Papers before we can offer any further News beyond the few particulars above enumerated, and issue for the present the articles previously prepared for the Press.

After our Paper was sent to Press, we received our Files of London Papers, through the kindness of Mr. King, the Purser of the DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, up to the 4th of February. It was impossible at that late hour to attempt a *Precis* of their contents; but we have cast a hasty glance through some of them, and have had the first Sheet, which was previously prepared, broken up, to make room for the following particulars. We shall have a more full Report to-morrow.

London, January 30, 1822.—The French Papers continue to be exclusively filled with the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Freedom of the Press. A new clause, professing to be for the protection of religion, excited a considerable sensation. This article is, if we may trust the Liberals, one of the master-strokes of the new system in France. In point of fact, religion was already expressly, but generally (without specification of any particular form of Christian worship) protected by the Law. The new article expressly renders inviolable the religion of the State, or Catholic Religion. M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT, who is a Protestant, opposed the article, on the ground that its object was to restrain the Protestants in France from arguing their own defence, against those Catholic dogmas which "under errors; whilst the Catholics, on the other hand, tenets of the Protestants as so many criminal an errors. One Deputy, indeed, seemed to let out of the secret of his party (the Ultras), in a former debate on the same subject. Whether from having more honesty or less policy than his neighbours, he openly avowed, that he supported the article—though in his opinion still short of the mark—upon the principle that the Catholic religion was the only true one, and all others were blasphemous errors.

We yesterday received, thro' the Irish Papers, some further accounts of the outrages in the south of Ireland. It appears that the mail which runs between Cork and Tralee was attacked by a band of Whiteboys, that the coachman, guard, and two of the horses, were severely wounded, and the coach itself thrown into a bog. The object of these senseless desperadoes in attacking the mail (whether the plunder of money or arms, or the mere wanton love of outrage) is not stated. The different articles which we have given in another part of our Paper, are for the most part, but different versions of the affair to which we referred yesterday. They are so confused, contradictory, and absurd, that it is impossible to get at the truth—scarcely even at probability. There is a letter from Lord Bantry, which

details the particulars of his engagement with "Captain Rock's party"—so the Noble Lord denominates the enemy. It will be observed, on referring to these extracts from the Irish Papers, that "the insurrection in the mountains" originated, as we suspected, in a design to rescue some prisoners made by the Magistrates. The rescue-gang is said to have soon gained a great accession of numbers. But this may be accounted for by the approach of military parties and police scouring the country, at whose approach the peasantry fled to the mountains. A Magistrate, Mr. O'Sullivan, who seems to have been active in this affair, had reached Dublin. It appears, from his account, that of these lawless wretches seven were killed, between twenty and thirty wounded, and two taken prisoners. They are stated to have been dispersed. But momentary dispersion is of little value, without some measure at once strong, comprehensive, and salutary, which should cause the laws to be respected and feared, and alleviate the wretchedness, which is the chief cause of this unseemly system of outrage and massacre.

Stock Exchange, Tuesday afternoon, 4 o'clock.—The market has closed with Consols at 76½ for the Account. Nothing material has transpired during the day. The fluctuations have been very trifling. The market altogether looks very heavy.

Letters were received yesterday from Constantinople, dated the 28th of December. At that period affairs still continued in the same uncertain state, without any authentic information with respect to the acceptance or rejection of the Ultimatum. Tranquillity was preserved by the exertions of the Authorities, and commercial transactions were carried on without any interruption.—*Morning Herald.*

London, February 2, 1832.—We have of late observed, that the accounts from Dundee and its neighbourhood have been particularly favorable, as relating to a great demand for the coarse linens made in that district of Scotland. It is not, however, to be wondered at, for the prices have, within this last year or two, been lower than at any other period within the last forty years. It is an old, and a very just remark on the subject of trade, "that when things are at the lowest, they will mend;" the reason is obvious—the very low price of any thing will not only make it desirable for the home consumption, but will cause the article to force its way into all parts of the world. All people are fond of an article when it is downright cheap, and they will not be afraid of holding it, nor of ordering it from the country where it has been produced. Besides, when any thing is at one half of the usual price, one half of the money will, of course, compass it. It may appear paradoxical; but, in a national point of view, as it regards a manufacturing nation, it is good for its manufactures to be occasionally at very depreciated prices; for what is the result of a very low price? It is worth everybody's money, every part of the world, and its very lowness of price will cause it to force its way through every obstacle. In the poorest countries people are enabled to purchase and to get into the habit of wearing a useful article, which, for the first time, probably, may have been introduced at a very low price; whereas, had it been introduced at a high price, their means could not have afforded it; and when once a people adopt the use of any thing, it becomes a custom, and then they cannot do without it. The present immense exportation of British cotton manufactures to the East Indies, of which country, cotton, time immemorial, has been a native, arose from the wildness with which the Liverpool, London, and other merchants, proceeded in sending, as soon as the trade opened, to that country, ten or perhaps 100 times as many goods as were at that time wanted. What was the consequence? the goods must be sold to invest in return cargoes, so that the ships might not be destroyed by the worms in the Eastern Harbour. The goods were sold, and at extremely low prices. But to whom were they sold? to people who had never before seen or heard of an English muslin or print, porter, shoes, hats, umbrellas, and a long string of other articles, which had been lying dormant in English warehouses, the owners of which had got sick of them, and therefore got them out of sight at all events; for it is a singular fact, with regard to most tradesmen, if they have on hand too much of an article, that sooner than dispose of it at home, at 10 or

20 per cent. loss in the first instance, they prefer running the risk of sending it to a foreign consignee. The slow-moving East India Company could not have effected, in half a century, what was effected in half a dozen years by probably not more than half a dozen merchants, who are now, in all probability, unfortunately for themselves, but beneficially for their country generally, very considerable sufferers. We understand that the cloth manufactured at Dundee, has been as low as from 3d to 4d a yard; about ten years ago, it rose as high as from 10d to 13d. It stands to common sense, that at the one price it would be desirable, and would be sought for and used by the poorest people in any country however savage—whereas, at the other price, it could be compassed by very few comparatively. These two extremes are the main cause of the surprising and sudden fluctuations experienced in commerce from time to time, for we often find, that when the export trade has been for a series of years very brisk, it turns round and becomes for about an equal number of years proportionably dull. When goods get to the respective places of their destination at a cheap rate, every body is nibbling at them, the consequence is, that they are soon sold, and orders pour into England from all quarters, which gets up the price here, until they once more reach their highest price, when the demand comparatively ceases, in consequence of the increase of price, and down they come again. This, as we have above observed, is the case not only as it respects trade, but also as it regards every thing else. Even provisions will have their rise and fall in price, and the one extreme will inevitably produce the other. The excessively high price to which every thing rose about ten to fifteen years since, caused every body who possibly could, to apply himself to land, and to study how much each agriculturist could produce; the consequence we now see is, that taking into account the last three years of surprisingly propitious seasons, there is a glut in the market of all sorts of agricultural produce. Ten or fifteen years ago, a man in common life did not think of placing a fowl, or a goose, or a turkey on his table, for they were then shamefully dear; it was only the great landed proprietors, and their tenants, the farmers—the rich merchants, and the rich traders, that dared to taste those good things. The case now is reversed, the common people come in for their share of fresh butter, eggs, ducks, chickens, and most other delicacies, of which the great landholders and farmers totally deprived them ten or fifteen years since. In fact, such has been the greediness of the people of England for land for the last forty years, that, positively, estates, which at that period were not worth more than 1,000l. have mounted up to 1,500l. and even, in some instances, to 2,000l. such was the fashionable rage for purchasing land. What was the consequence?—the thing got up so high that it could go no higher—and, like all other things, the bubble burst; and now what is the result?—every body is for quitting his farm and selling his land, and turning it into something else; whole districts, therefore, will, in all probability, be uncultivated.—*Morning Herald.*

London, Feb. 2.—We have received the Dublin Papers of Wednesday, and give some extracts from them in another part of our Paper. It was not without some difficulty we could select any credible, or even intelligible accounts, so extravagantly overloaded are the descriptions of outrages, attacks, and massacres, and so frequently is the same outrage repeated under new circumstances of horror. We have curtailed them a good deal, and, in doing so, have little doubt that we best consulted the taste and time of our readers. It will be observed, that the peasantry in the county of Cork still continue their career of lawless atrocity, and are in return shot and captured whenever they are met or seen by the soldiers and police. We know nothing with which the whole scene may be more aptly compared than a wolf-hunt. It is a chase in which the pursuers are rendered merciless by a peril to which they are exposed from the force and savageness of their game. We have met with narratives of the horrors of intestine war, in some of the distant colonial possessions of the Empire. Many of these are, as every one knows, truly shocking. But really, in no instance do we recollect a more revoltingly humiliating picture of human government and human nature, than in the actual state of the south of Ireland.

Tuesday, June 25. 1822.

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A Mail from Germany arrived last night, bringing various continental newspapers, from which we have made the following extracts :—

Vienna, Jan. 18.—In the latest accounts from Constantinople, of 28th and 29th December, we find the following farther particulars :—

The Persian troops have retired at all points, in consequence of orders from Teheran, and by the intervention of a Commissioner from the Porte, who has already set out; it is expected that all differences will be adjusted, which have arisen, not so much between the Governments, as between the officers on the frontiers, which have given occasion to acts of violence supported by a military force. The Porte has seriously disapproved of the improper conduct of some Pashas commanding upon the frontiers on this occasion. Ghosrew Mehmed, Pasha of Erzerum, has been deprived of that Government, and transferred to that of Trebisond. On the other hand, Rauf Mehmed Pasha, who was formerly Grand Vizier, and has lately given the Sultan great proofs of his attachment and fidelity, has obtained the Governments of Erzerum and Diarbekir, and the chief superintendence of the mines.

In the European Governments the most important changes were the removal of Malik Pasha to Lepanto, and of Ismael Pasha to Skapia.

The utmost exertions are making in the arsenal of the navy and the artillery to fit out a certain number of ships for the purpose of carrying to the Turkish garrisons in the Morea provisions and ammunition, of which they are in great want. The Turks have hitherto defended Napoli de Romania with great bravery, but the Greeks are said to have lately received considerable reinforcements. They also keep the Castle of Lepanto closely blockaded.

The Greeks are now again in possession of Athens, after having been obliged to give it up for about six weeks. They make this time serious preparations to get possession of the citadel (the ancient Acropolis), without which Athens is an untenable position, and have already blown up some of the out-works. The Pasha of Salonichi, after the taking of the Peninsula of Cassandra, has succeeded in concluding a convention with the inhabitants of Monte Santo (Mount Athos.) The Greeks lay down their arms; on the other hand, it is stipulated that no armed Turk is to enter that district.

Nothing has lately occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the capital and its environs. Every body, whether Mussulman or Christian, follows his business. On the 20th of December there was, however, a singular scene, in which the students were the actors. One of the teachers of the students attached to the mosque of Mahomet II. was lately banished for some improper expressions respecting certain measures of the Government. The students, to the number of some hundreds, which soon increased to 2,000, went to the Palace of the Mufti, loudly demanding the recall of their teacher, but, to show their peaceable intentions, without arms, and with the Koran and other books in their girdles. So numerous an assemblage, however, created some alarm, and a Meeting of the Council, which was to have been held in the Mufti's Palace, was postponed. However, the Grand Vizier, with his guards, soon restored order, and the students quietly dispersed, on hopes being given them that their master should soon be restored to them.*

Moldavian Frontier, Jan. 7.—The head-quarters of Count Wittgenstein, which were expected at Kischanoff, had not arrived there so late as the 4th January. The Russian artillery, it is said, has been obliged to halt, on account of the badness of the roads. At Jessy the Turks are forming large magazines, and are entrenching themselves along the Pruth.

* This will show what opinions are entertained of Transmission or Banishment without Trial for the free expression of opinions on measures of Government, even in the most enslaved and barbarous of all Countries on earth:—Turkey.—Ed.

Odessa, Jan. 2.—The news received from Constantinople of the termination of hostilities with Persia has caused a great sensation here, and will probably excite attention at St. Petersburg. The English agents in Persia have doubtless done their utmost to attain this object. What is especially lamented, is the tragical end of Prince Mirza, perhaps decided on by his father, and as some letters say, already carried into effect. He was properly the next heir to the Crown, but was excluded by his father. This promising Prince, who was on the best terms with the Governors on our frontiers, is said to have been found dead in his tent, on which the Persians, having concluded a convention, hastily retreated. As the Shah disapproved of his son's conduct, hostilities had of course ceased, and as he would have proved a powerful competitor for the Crown of Persia, he was put out of the way. Some reports say that his mother and sons have likewise perished, in an inexplicable manner, in his harem, near Schiraz. It must be owned that all imaginable circumstances united in favour of the Turks, even though, as was here the case, by unlooked for ways. But there is no Christian nation in Europe which, during the thirty years storms which have agitated it, has found such sincere and active friends, who even sacrifice large sums of money from attachment to the Porte. It is no wonder the Mussulman looks upon himself as a chosen race, and despises the Christians more and more, believing, in his arrogance, that all Christians are in the world merely for his service. The Greek emigrants here are much grieved at these events; to which is added, the arrival of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, whom they considered as a new ally of the Porte.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. The following is a summary of the intelligence contained in them :—

Paris, Jan. 29.—After Mass the King transacted business with M. Corbiere, Minister at the Interior.

The Minister of Saxony, with the accustomed ceremonials, acquainted his Majesty with the death of his Royal Highness Prince Clement of Saxony. On this occasion the Court will go into mourning for eleven days.

The latest accounts from Brest mention that the Military Authorities had taken precautions for defeating the projects of the factious.

The following is the result of the proceedings this day in the Electoral College of the Department of the Seine. Gen. Girard had 551 votes, and M. Lapanouze 484. The first Electoral College of the Department of Puy de Dome, has chosen Baron Trenquelaye, Deputy, in the room of Baron Louis, who has been elected for the Department of La Meurthe.

A private letter from Augsburg, of the 23d instant, contains the following passage :—“ We can state, without the fear of contradiction, that the Divan has not as yet come to any decision respecting the Ultimatum of the Cabinet of Petersburg. The last note of the Reis Effendi addressed to the English and Austrian Ministers, is not of a nature to satisfy the Russian Government. Notwithstanding the statements published in the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, we are credibly informed that tranquillity has not been restored at Constantinople, and that many excesses are committed there.”

Note by the Editor.—We must observe on this occasion, that the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, after having, in its accustomed manner, spoken of the satisfactory state of things in the Ottoman empire, acknowledges that on the 20th of last December more than 2000 Turkish students, who had lost the most distinguished of their instructors, he having been banished for making remarks on the measures of Government, caused such a tumult at Constantinople, that the Grand Vizier was obliged to go out himself with the Guards; and that he was not able to re-establish tranquillity until he assured the youths that the Professor, who had been removed from his situation, should be restored to them.—*Morning Herald.*

London Gazette.

GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JAN. 26, 1822.

All Peers who intend being present at the meeting of Parliament on the 5th of February next, will receive one ticket of admission for a Lady to the House of Peers, on application at this Office, on the 4th of February, before twelve o'clock at noon.

All Peeresses, on giving notice before twelve o'clock at noon on the 4th day of February, will have places reserved for them in the House of Peers.

No stranger will be admitted, except by a ticket subscribed by the Deputy Great Chamberlain.

No Lady can be admitted into the body of the House, except in full dress.

The doors will not be opened before twelve o'clock.

GWYDYR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 22, 1822.

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Marrack, Esq. to be Consul at St. Iver, for the Kingdom of Hanover.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 25, 1822.

1st Regiment of Dragoons Guards, John McDonnell, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Alcock, promoted. Dated 17th January 1822.

5th Ditto, Captain Nathaniel Day Crichton, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Enderby, who exchanges. Dated as above.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet H. E. B. D. Sidley, to be Adjutant, vice Micklethwaite, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 3d January 1822.

16th Ditto, Captain Samuel Enderby, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Crichton, who exchanges. Dated 17th January 1822.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, George Bentinck, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jenkinson, who retires. Dated as above.

5th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Lord Schomberg Kerr, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Armstrong, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated 24th October, 1821.

6th Ditto, Lieutenant Honourable Henry R. Molynéux, from half-pay 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant (paying the difference), vice Pigot, appointed to the 86th Foot. Dated 17th January, 1822.

10th Ditto, Major James Payler, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Major, vice John Otto-Beyer, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Ensign Thomas L. L. Galloway to be Adjutant, vice Shinkwin, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 20th December 1821.

13th Ditto, Lieutenant George Reed to be Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires. Dated 17th January, 1822.

Ensign Jacob Jordan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reed. Dated as above.

Warden Flood, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jordan. Dated as above.

16th Ditto, Major Peregrine Francis Thorne, from half-pay of the 60 Foot, to be Major, vice Henry Hardy, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Lieutenant James Brand, from the 73d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Connor, who exchanges. Dated as above.

20th Ditto, To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant Robert Sutherland, from half-pay of the 69th Foot, without purchase, vice Goldfrap, promoted. Dated 16th January, 1822.

Lieutenant Lord Edward Hay, from half-pay 55th Foot, vice Robert Logan, who exchanges. Dated 17th January, 1822.

40th Ditto, Captain Charles Fitzroy Maclean, from half-pay 72d Foot, to be Captain, vice Benjamin M. Ball, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

57th Ditto, Lieutenant James Brown, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Cudall, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

59th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Coote, late of the 5th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Howe, deceased. Dated as above.

63d Ditto, Lieutenant Hugh Percy Foster, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Phillip Bolton, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

73d Ditto, Lieutenant George C. Connor, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brand, who exchanges. Dated as above.

86th Ditto, Lieutenant George Grenville Pigot, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pierre Purcell Gould, who retires upon half-pay 30th Foot, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

89th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant Hugh Orr, to be Assistant Surgeon vice Gray, deceased. Dated as above.

The Markets.

(From the London New Price Current, Jan. 29, 1822.)

Cotton.—The India sale 8th proximo now consists of—952 bags Bengal Cotton; 8129 ditto Sarat; 1105 ditto Madras; 110 ditto Bourbon. The great proportion of the Bengals consist of good Cotton, the quantity of prime and ordinary is inconsiderable. Contrary to the general anticipation, there has been a good demand for India Cotton, and the sales by private contract since our last consists of 1389 bags Bengal ordinary at 5d a 5d, fair to good fair 5d a 5d, superior, 6d; 195 Surats, 6d a 6d; a few fair Madras 6d, all sold in bonds; the only parcel duty paid was 105 good Carriacou 10d. The Bengals, on account of the approaching sale, went at prices about 1d lower.

Sugar.—The demand for good Muscovades during the last week was steady, but few parcels were on show; the holders obtained rather higher prices; the inferior qualities were neglected. This forenoon there is no alteration in the market: very few Sugars are on show, and in consequence few sales are reported: the prices are without the slightest variation. The demand for Refined goods for home consumption continues general; the prices are without any variation. Lumps were in partial request for shipment and for crushing. Molasses were in brisk demand. In Foreign Sugars no sales were reported.

Coffee.—The quantity of Coffee brought forward last week by public sale was quite inconsiderable; the qualities suitable for home consumption realised very high prices; by private contract St. Domingo in bags realised 104s. and 105s. There were no sales of Coffee this forenoon, the demand continues general and extensive; the foreign descriptions are now as much inquired after as the parcels for the home consumption; the purchases lately by private contract are good ordinary Jamaica, at 102s. ordinary St. Domingo, 104s. and 400 bags fine ordinary colony Brazil 106s. At the India House, 23rd instant, 600 bags Coffee—Samarang, sound, 103s. a 105s.—damaged, 97s. a 100s. 6d; Bourbon, yellow, sound, 125s. a 140s.—damaged, 124s. 6d. a 134s. 6d; Ditto, pale even, sound, 161s.—damaged 142s.

Saltpetre.—By public sale last week 310 bags Saltpetre, refraction 20 per cent. sold at 23s, not refracted, 25s 6d.

Shell Lac.—In consequence of a report that the duty will be lowered, there has been much speculation; the prices have advanced from 20s to 23s.

Silk.—The India Company's sale finished last week: the finer sorts sold generally about 10 per cent. lower, and the China and coarse Bengals, from 5 to 8 per cent. higher than the previous sale; the average is nearly the same as the last India House sale.

(From the London New Price Current, Feb. 1.)

Cotton.—The purchase of Cotton for the week ending 31st January inclusive—800 Bengal, 5d a 6d, in bond; 5000 Pernambuco, 11d 15-16th; 28 Cuba, 9d, duty paid.—The arrivals from the 25th to the 31st ult. inclusive—New York, 50 bales; Lisbon 68 bags. The letters from Liverpool received this morning state the Cotton market very heavy, but not lower in the prices.

Sugar.—The demand for the good Muscovades continues steady, but not extensive, the prices are fully supported; the ordinary descriptions are rather neglected.—The demand for low goods has lately been so considerable, that brown lumps must be stated at an advance, as the request has been chiefly directed to lumps for export; the market is very indifferently supplied, and the refiners are firm in the expectation of higher prices; several extensive houses refuse to sell at the present currency. There have been several inquiries after Foreign Sugars lately, particularly Havannah descriptions; no actual purchases have, however, yet been reported. The East India Sugar offered at public sale this forenoon, 107 baskets, was nearly all taken in, and affords no criterion of the market prices.

Coffee.—The public sale of yesterday consisted of 141 casks British Plantation, and 20 bales Mocha Coffee; the descriptions suitable for the home consumption sold freely at a further advance of 4s. a 6s. per cwt.; good ordinary clean Jamaica sold in considerable parcels, 114s. and 114s. 6d. fine ordinary 115s. a 117s. 6d. broken Demerara or Triage 115s. middling 128s. a 130s. good middling 131s. 6d; the Mocha was of a very ordinary quality, and was all taken in at about 20l.; there were, we believe, no biddings higher than 12l. The public sale of Coffee this forenoon consisted of 88 casks 27 bags Demerara and Berbice Coffee, which sold freely at yesterday's prices; Triage 113s.; good middling, and a favourite mark, extensively at 134s. a 138s. Generally of the Coffee market, it may be stated, good and fine ordinary Jamaica, Demerara and Berbice descriptions, and all others suitable for the home consumption, are 4s. a 6 per cent. higher than on Friday last. Foreign descriptions more inquired after, at an advance of 1s. a 2s. per cwt. St. Domingo to-day, in bags, best quality, held at 105s.

Shell Lac.—In consequence of a report that the duty will be lowered, there has been much speculation; the prices have advanced from 20s to 23s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Irish Orangemen and the Catholics.

Morning Chronicle, December 28, 1821.

We have uniformly questioned the candour and the cordiality, as well as the probable stability of the reconciliation which appeared to have taken place last August between the Irish Orangemen and their Catholic countrymen, and the document which we now submit to the consideration of the public, will, we think, amply serve to justify our doubts upon the subject. This document consists of extracts from a pamphlet, printed by Sir Abraham Bradley King, who was last year the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and who was the principal manager of the theatrical reconciliation to which we have alluded. Of this pamphlet we never even heard until within a very short time back. It has certainly never been published, and most probably never intended to be published, either in England—but has been, as we have learnt, distributed clandestinely, gratuitously, and exclusively among the Members of the Orange Association. Through mere casualty one copy of it has come into our possession, and from its interest and importance, especially at the present moment, we feel it our duty to give it to the public, to whom we appeal, whether it be possible to preserve peace or harmony in any nation, where such an Association is tolerated, much less encouraged by the Government. But this document derives additional interest from the fact, that a similar association is at present established under high patronage in England. It is, however, consolatory to think that, notwithstanding that high patronage, this Association has made very little progress throughout the country. The superior diffusion of knowledge and the consequent influence of liberality have impeded its advances. But should such a confederacy be allowed to go on in this country organised upon the same plan, and actuated by the same principles as those which the following pamphlet discloses, what must be the result? and be it recollected that Mr. Peel, the avowed friend of the Orangemen in Ireland is about to become our Secretary for the Home Department.

**RULES
AND
REGULATIONS**
For the Use of all
ORANGE SOCIETIES,
Revised, corrected, and adopted,
BY THE
**GRAND ORANGE LODGE
OF IRELAND,**
Assembled at Dublin, in January,
1820.

[A Wood Cut—The **STATUE OF KING WILLIAM.**]
DUBLIN,
Printed (gratis) by Abraham Bradley King,
January, 1820.

**GRAND OFFICERS
OF THE
GRAND ORANGE LODGE
OF
IRELAND.**

General Archdall, M. P. Grand Master.
Alderman A. B. King, Deputy Grand Master.
Captain Cottingham, Grand Treasurer.
Captain Norton, Grand Secretary.
Captain Fitzsimons, Deputy Grand Secretary.
William Stoker, Esq. Deputy Grand Treasurer.
Reverend I. Graham, A. M. Grand Chaplain;

Who with the Grand Officers and Proxies of Counties and Cities, together with twenty-one Brethren of known zeal, talents and respectability, of the Purple Order, to be chosen annually by ballot, shall hereafter constitute the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The G. O. L. having assembled, pursuant to notice, on Monday, the 10th Jan. 1820, and having heard the detail of sundry proceedings which took place in the counties of Cavan and Westmeath, read, came to the following Resolutions:—That a change in the Orange system had been rendered necessary, and that a Committee should be appointed to carry the same into effect; the Committee thus appointed, consisted of the following Gentlemen:—

Alderman A. B. KING, D. G. M.

Capt. Cottingham, G. T. and G. M. Cavan,	Counsellor Fitzsimons, Master, 1638.
Captain Norton, G. S.	Joseph Thedford, Esq. G. S. County Monaghan.
Capt. Fitzsimons, D. G. S.	Robert Duncan, Esq. Proxy, Co. Down.
Col. Blacker, G. M. Armagh.	Lord Viscount Mountmorries De Montmoreacy, 1638.
Jos. Greer, Esq. G. M. Tyrone.	W. Stoker, Esq. Master, 1640.
Hon. Rich. Westerna, D. G. M. Monaghan.	
Matthew F. Johnson, Esq. Proxy, Co. Antrim,	

Who having met on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, proceeded, on the evening of the day last mentioned, to lay before the Grand Lodge the following Report of their proceedings:—

The Committee appointed to carry into effect that change in the system of the Association which circumstances have rendered necessary, beg leave to report, that they have given their most serious attention to the very important trust reposed in them, and have much gratification in thinking that they have fulfilled the duties laid upon them in a manner which they conceive highly calculated to answer the ends in view, and to give the fullest satisfaction to the Brethren of the Orange Institution.

In making the change required, it has been their study to keep in view, and to restore the sublime simplicity of the Original Orange Institution, and to keep as widely as possible from approaching (in the only thing in our Institution which can be classed under the head or denomination of 'Mystery,' viz. those Signs, &c. whereby we are to guard ourselves and our Association against the danger of hostile intrusion) the system of other recognized Associations.

In making the change requisite, they have not been unmindful of the inculcation of those principles which led our prototypes through the wilderness—and the founders of the Association through the dangers which called it into existence, and beset its infancy, viz. dependence on, and confidence in that Power, in whose hands alone are the issues of life, and the sure foundation of all prosperity.

All human institutions are liable to error and corruption; it cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise, however it may be of regret, that ours has suffered beneath the hand of time. But the Committee rejoice to think that its dilapidations will now be repaired, and that it will stand once more, and for long ages to come, firm and beautified in all the grandeur and simplicity of its original foundation; and that the late efforts of our enemies, which were at first the cause of dismay and apprehension, have been, in fact, the cause of much real good; and productive of advantage rather than injury. Thus giving us a sure and certain evidence how frequently a protecting Providence is really watching over the best interest of man, while to our limited vision, he appears to be wielding the rod of chastening affliction.

The Committee, from several circumstances arising out of the present inquiry, are led to observe, that various and jarring forms of admission and initiation have found their way into different lodges, together with ceremonies, &c. not only unknown to the original simplicity of the Institution, but in many cases repugnant to common sense, to the religious feelings of many most worthy Brethren, and even to common decency. In order to guard against the future recurrence of this crying evil, the Committee have thought fit to institute a form of admission and initiation, which they consider fully adequate to the end in view, and which will be to combine with due brevity a proper degree of the solemnity, so necessary to be observed at the important moment of a man's dedicating himself, by a voluntary obligation, taken in the face of his Brethren, to the zealous discharge of his duties as a loyal Protestant. And they trust that the enjoyment of strict and undeviating attention to this form alone, throughout all the ramifications of the Institution, will form the safeguard of the Association, from future injury, not only from enemies without, but from the indiscreet zeal of over anxious, though doubtless well meaning Brethren, within the pale of the Orange Association.

And here the Committee might be supposed to have performed their duty to the extent of the powers specially vested in them, and might therefore consider themselves as exempt from further labour. But they feel that they cannot conclude without pointing out some further improvements in the general system of the Association, which have grown out of the present investigation, and which they recommend to the adoption of the Society; and though they may at first sight appear but of minor interest and consequence, they will be found, upon due examination, to be highly essential—and, like the out-works of a great citadel, though small in comparison with the main edifice itself, are nevertheless most materially conducive to its strength and security. These consist in sundry alterations in the obligations, governing system, general management, and interior economy.

In making these alterations, should the Committee appear to have gone beyond the limits seemingly prescribed to them, it is to be attributed to the heartfelt interest they take in the real welfare of our glorious Institution. Further emboldened by their proceedings to this effect having the material sanction of the great Orange Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Monaghan and Tyrone, as expressed by their respective Grand Master, either personally or by due proxy, and also of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Ireland, as expressed by him through the Deputy Grand Master.

**GENERAL DECLARATION
OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
ORANGE INSTITUTION.**

We associate, to the utmost of our power, to support and defend his Majesty, King George the Fourth, the Constitution and Laws of this Country, and the Succession to the Throne in his Majesty's illustrious House, being Protestants, for the defence of our persons and properties, and to maintain the peace of the country; and for these purposes we will be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers, in the just and lawful discharge of their duties. We also associate in honour of King William the Third, Prince of Orange, whose name we bear, as supporters of his Glorious Memory, and the true Religion by him completely established in these Kingdoms; and, in order to prove our gratitude and affection for his name, we will annually celebrate his victory over James at the Boyne, on the first day of July, O. S. in every year, which day shall be our grand *BEAUFOR EVER*.

OBLIGATIONS OF AN ORANGEMAN.

I, A. B. do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, King George the Fourth; and that I will, to the utmost of my power, support and maintain the Laws and Constitution of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the succession to the Throne in his Majesty's illustrious House, being Protestant.

And I do swear that I am not, nor ever was, a Roman Catholic or Papist. That I was not, am not, nor ever will be, a Member of the Society called United Irishmen, nor any other Society or Body of Men, who are enemies to his Majesty, or the glorious Constitution of these realms. And that I never took the Oath of Secrecy to that or any other Treasonable Society.

I swear that I will, as far as in my power lies, assist the Magistrates and Civil Authorities of these Kingdoms, in the lawful execution of their official duties, when called on. That I will be true and faithful to every BROTHER ORANGEMAN in all just actions. That I will not wrong, or know him to be wronged or injured, without giving due notice thereof, if in my power. And I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will always conceal, and never will reveal, either part or parts of what is now to be privately communicated to me, unless to a Brother Orangeman, knowing him to be so by strict trial and due examination, or from the word of a Brother Orangeman; or until I shall be authorised so to do by the proper Authorities of the Orange Institution.* That I will not write it, indite it, cut, carve, stain, stamp, or engrave it, or cause it to be done, lest any part thereof might be known. And lastly, I do swear, that I have not, to my knowledge or belief, been proposed and rejected in, or expelled from any other Orange Society. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my Orangeman's obligation.

OBLIGATION OF A PURPLEMAN.

I do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will keep the signs words and tokens of a Purpleman from an Orangeman, as well as from the ignorant, unless authorized to communicate them by the proper Authorities of the Orange Institution. And that I will not make an Orangeman, or Purpleman except only whilst I shall act as Master of an Orange Lodge. And that I will not make, nor assist at, or sanction the making of any Member in any other order purporting to be part of the Orange System than the ORANGE and PURPLE, which are the original Orders of the Orange Institution. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my Purpleman's obligation.

Here follow the General Rules for the government of Orange Lodges, with the obligations of their several officers, and particularly those of the more select Members, called Purplemen, all of which are most systematically organised with respect to secrecy, and the appointment of officers to such Lodges as belongs to military corps.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF DISTRICTS, &c.

1. That Masters of Counties and Cities do divide their respective Counties and Cities into Districts, according to local circumstances; not more than 10 or less than 5 Lodges to constitute a District, unless they may see reason to extend the number.

The Masters of Lodges so forming a District, to elect a Master for that district, the Master a Deputy Master, Secretary, and Treasurer, all subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge of the County or City. Should the choice of a District Master, Secretary, or Treasurer, fall on any private Member of a Lodge within the District, that then such persons shall cease to be a private Member of that Lodge, so long as he shall continue in such office.

2. That during the absence, suspension, or non-election of a District Master, the senior Master in the District shall act for the time;

* The proper Authorities, from whom liberty to make such disclosure must be obtained, is the GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND, signified under their Great Seal.

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the seniority to be determined by the number of the Lodge to which the Master may belong.

3. That the election to the office of District Master shall take place in the first week of May, for one year from the 1st day of July.

4. That each District Lodge shall meet four times in each year.

5. That District Masters shall make returns of the number, names, and places of abode, of the Members of the different Lodges within their respective Districts, to the Grand Master of their County or City, once a year; and that they do hand over to the County Grand Treasurer, at the County Meeting, to be held in the first week of June, the yearly Subscriptions due by such Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and, the District Officers shall visit the respective Lodges of their District within the year.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF GRAND LODGES OF COUNTIES AND CITIES.

1. That the Grand Lodge shall be formed in each County, to be composed of the County Officers and District Masters, with seven Brethren of known zeal, talents and respectability, to be chosen annually by the Grand Master, with the approbation of the County Grand Lodge, all of whom must be of the Purple Order.

2. That a Grand Master for each County and City shall be chosen by the District Masters of such County or City, and a Deputy Grand Master, Secretary, Treasury, and Chaplain, by the Grand Master; all subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Should the choice of a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Secretary, or Treasurer of a County or City, fall on a private Member of any Lodge, (except the Grand Master's Lodge in Dublin), that then such persons shall cease to be a private Member of that Lodge, so long as he shall continue in such office.

3. That the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Secretaries and Treasurers of Counties and Cities, shall be elected in the first week of June for one year, from the first day of July.

4. That in any County or City, in which there shall be less than three Districts, the senior District Master shall, with the approbation of the Grand Lodge, act as Grand Master for that County or City.

5. That during the absence, suspension, or non-election of a Grand Master of a County or City, the Deputy Grand Master or any of the County or City Grand Officers shall act; and that no County or City Grand Lodge shall be held without the presence of the Grand Officer, except for the purpose of electing the County or City Grand Master.

6. That the Grand Masters of Counties and Cities do forward to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, every twelve months, such returns, as shall be made to them by their District Masters, of the number, names, and places of abode of the Members of the different Lodges within their respective Counties and Cities; and that they do forthwith remit to the Grand Treasurer of Ireland the yearly Subscription from such Lodges as soon as possible after the County Meeting, to be held for the election of Officers in the first week of June.

7. That each County Grand Master shall have an appropriate seal, with the HEAD OF KING WILLIAM, and the name of the County engraved thereon.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1. That the Grand Lodge of Ireland shall consist of the Grand Officers of the different County and City Grand Lodges, viz. the County Grand Master, his Deputy, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, and Proxy, and twenty-one Brethren of known zeal, talents, and respectability, to be chosen annually by the Grand Lodge by ballot from the Purple Order, one negative to exclude; by these shall be chosen a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, a Grand Chaplain, and Deputy Grand Secretary, and further, a Deputy Grand Treasurer shall be nominated by the Grand Treasurer, to be approved of by the Grand Lodge.

2. That all authority necessary for the advancement and welfare of the Orange Institution, shall be vested in the Grand Lodge.

3. That the Grand Lodge shall meet in the metropolis twice in every year for the government of the Orange Institution, to wit, on the first Monday in August, and the first Monday in February, at the hour of one in the afternoon, and that a Committee of eleven shall be appointed at each half-yearly Meeting, to regulate such proceedings as may be necessary during the time intervening before the next Meeting, such Committee, in no case, to continue longer than from one Meeting to the following, unless elected anew; and that all Elections in the Grand Lodge shall take place on the first Monday in August in every year.

4. That every County Grand Master shall have the power, with the approbation of the County Grand Lodge, of appointing a Proxy or Correspondent in Dublin to transact the business of the County, and to have a vote in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, such appointment to be certified under the seal of the County.

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5. That, in order to insure regularity in attending the Grand Lodge of Ireland, every County Master shall be fined one guinea, if there shall not be present at any regular Meeting of the Grand Lodge, either one of the Grand Officers, or the Proxy of that County.

6. That no Meeting of the Grand Lodge can be held without the presence of at least one Grand Officer of Ireland to preside, and thirteen Members.

7. That five of the Committee of the Grand Lodge shall be a quorum, but that no business shall be transacted by the Committee, without the presence of a Grand Officer. The Committee shall have the power of calling an extraordinary Meeting of the Grand Lodge, giving one month's notice thereof.

8. That the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge in England are Members of the Grand Lodge in Ireland, being properly certified.

9. That in cases of resignation, decease, or removal of any of the Grand Officers, notice thereof, and of a new Election, shall be, as soon as possible, transmitted to all the County or City Grand Lodges in Ireland, and such new Election shall take place at the next General half-yearly Meeting.

10. That the Grand Officers shall have the power of introducing as Visitors at any Meeting of the Grand Lodge, such Brethren of respectability and talents of the Purple Order, as they may think desirable.

11. That the Deputy Grand Treasurer and Deputy Grand Secretary shall, at every half-yearly Meeting, lay their accounts and papers before the Grand Lodge.

12. That the Grand Lodge of Ireland shall communicate yearly, or half yearly, with all the Lodges in Ireland, but that no communication shall be made to any Private Lodge, unless through the medium of the County Grand Lodge in which such Private Lodge shall be situated when there is a County Grand Lodge.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRAYER FOR OPENING THE LODGE.

"Vouchsafe, O Lord! to continue unto us thine Almighty protection; grant to our pious King long life, health and prosperity. Let thy providence ever guard our happy Constitution, and enable us to transmit it to our last posterity, unimpaired and improved by our holy religion.

"Accept also, most Gracious God, our unfeigned thanks, for filling our hearts with joy and gladness, by sending thy servant, the late King William, for the deliverance of these nations from tyranny and arbitrary power.

"Let truth and justice, devotion and piety, concord and unity, brotherly kindness and charity, with other Christian virtues, so flourish amongst us, that they may be the stability of our times, and make this, our Association, a praise here on earth. This we most humbly beg, in the name, and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour—Amen."

In reading this pamphlet, one is naturally struck with the extraordinary similitude between the general organization of these Orange Societies, and that of the United Irishmen. The organization is indeed in many instances precisely the same in both cases. The United Irishmen had their clandestine associations, their baths of secrecy, and their pecuniary subscriptions, and so have the Orangemen. The United Irishmen had their Baronial Committees, their Committees, and their National Directory of five; and the Orangemen have their District Committees, their County Committees, and their Directorial Government of five, chosen from the Grand Lodge. It will, however, be said on the part of the Orangemen, that they are loyal men.—So no doubt they profess to be, and so the United Irishmen professed to be, always maintaining that in their endeavours to obtain Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, they were much more loyal than their opponents (and the oath which bound them together was certainly *prima facie* much less exceptionable than that of the Orangemen.) This profession of loyalty, indeed, the United Irishmen continued loudly to make and to maintain, until the Legislature denounced them as a treasonous band. But what is loyalty? According to the opinion of one of our most eminent Judges, loyalty is legality, or a conformity with the laws. And what guarantee have we for the loyalty of the Orangemen, who are in the habit of taking an oath only of conditional allegiance, which is as inconsistent with the law of the land, as it is with the principles of liberality and justice.

But the fact is, that the mass of the Orangemen have proved that they are as indifferent about the express wish of the King, as about the recorded precept of the Legislature, and therefore they have no title to be regarded either as Royalists or Loyalists. They take an oath which is so odious, that even Lord Londonderry declared in the House of Commons, that "an Association founded upon such a principle of exclusion, was quite terrible;" and what can be more terrible than an oath which

proscribes any man who *et* was a Catholic—which denounces the convert or the penitent, as much as those who still persist in what the Orangemen regard as a mischievous creed? Yet these Orangemen are never prosecuted, but still allowed to go on in Ireland. They appear, indeed, to be not merely tolerated, but encouraged. How comes this? And that question we take leave particularly to address to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Attorney General of Ireland.

While the Orangemen are permitted to pursue their system, we must, from every intelligence that has reached us, utterly despair of peace or harmony among the Irish, and while we saw in this pamphlet that the great seat of Orangism is in the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Monaghan, and Tyrone, we were astonished find the Lord Lieutenant lately promoting the assemblage of yeomanry corps in those counties, not one of which is in any degree disturbed. Did the Lord Lieutenant mean to send any of these yeomanry to the disturbed districts in the South of Ireland? If so, all those yeomanry being Orangemen what effects were to be looked for when they were let loose among a Catholic population? But Lord Talbot being immediately on the point of removal from the Irish Government, it seems unnecessary to dwell upon his conduct or projects. But we hope and trust that his successor will turn his attention particularly to those Orange Lodges, and the means of suppressing them. If, indeed, Lord Wellesley will act in the Government of Ireland upon such principles as those which were disclosed in his justly celebrated dispatches from Spain his countrymen will have ample reason to rejoice in the appointment of the first Irishman, who, since the Revolution, has occupied the Viceregal office in that country. Upon the vigorous and dignified mind of this Nobleman we cannot allow ourselves to apprehend that the superannuated prejudices of Lord Manners or Mr. Saurin, or other patrons of Orangism, can have any influence whatever.

Bilge Water not Whiskey.

COURT OF REQUESTS, HOLBORN.

A case of rather a curious nature, and which was characterised rather by the absurd credulity of the parties than by its novelty, came before the Commissioners on Thursday last. A man of the name of O'Regan attended the Court to show cause against a summons which had been issued, calling upon him to pay a debt of 18s, which was alleged to be due by him to a person who stated his name to be Higgins. The parties were both Irishmen, and exhibited a good deal of irritation, as well as confusion, in their respective stories. With some difficulty the following facts were collected from their respective statements:—On Tuesday week, about nine o'clock in the evening, a man dressed in the costume of a sailor, and wearing a large rough coat, similar to that commonly worn by seafaring men in bad weather, entered the shop of O'Regan, who is a dealer in salt fish and other "haberdashery," as he called it, in St Giles's, and beckoning to the back part of the room, and at the same time looking very significantly said, "May be you would not like a drop of the 'real thing,' to keep a merry Christmas with?" "What do you mane?" says O'Regan. "Whiskey, to be sure," says the man. "Faith and its I that would," replied O'Regan, "providing it was good and chape." "Och by the piper of Kilcush," says the man, "there has't been a neater, cleaner, more complete drop of Potsteeen (whiskey illicitly distilled) smuggled across the Herringbrook (the Irish Channel) for many a long day, and as for chappness, you shall have it for and could song." "You don't mane to say its after being smuggled?" says O'Regan. "Be my soul, but I do," rejoined the man, "it's I and Jack Corcoran, a friend of mine, brought it safe and sound into the Thames last Sunday in the shape of a cargo of butter-firkins from Cork." "Could a boddy taste it?" pursued O'Regan. With a couple of "why nots," says the man, "I've a bladder full of it, under my oather (his arm-pit), if you'll lind us a hould of a glass." O'Regan said he hand't a glass handy, but brought a cup, and the bladder being produced, a fair taste was poured forth, which O'Regan, having tipped it off—after collecting his breath, which had been dissipated by its strength—swore was "the darling of a drop—it was the next kin to aqua fortis." "Aqua fortis you mane," says the man—"aqua fortis is a fool to it." The next question was, as to the price? "Och, by the powers," says the honest smuggler—"as you're a countryman and friend, you shall have it for ten shillings a gallon, and less than that I wouldn't give it to my mother." O'Regan thought this too much, and proposed eight shillings a gallon; but, after much chaffering, he agreed to give 9s. The quantity was next discussed. The man could not sell less than an anker, 4 gallons. This was too much for O'Regan; but he finally determined to get a friend to go partners, and Higgins, who lodged in his house, was called down and also indulged with a taste, which he also pronounced "beautiful." It was then arranged, with strong injunctions of secrecy, that the tub should be brought the next night, in a half-bushel sack, as if it were coals, and the hour of nine was appointed. The smuggler then departed, but was true to his appointment. He came at the hour fixed on the Wednesday night, and in the disguise proposed. The commodity was then carried into a little back parlour with great mystery, and

deposited in a cupboard, and the doors being all shut, he demanded his cask. "To be sure," says Higgins; "but, first and foremost (for he was more cautious than his friend) let us see if it is as good as the same was?" "Och, the d—, burn me," says the smuggler, "if I'd de-ave you." "Sure I know you won't," replied Higgins, "only just 'd like to wet my whistle with another drop, as you may say." "Touch my honour, touch my life," says the smuggler; and seizing the tub with some indignation he called for the poker, and then striking the barrel on each side the bung-hole, out started the bung. He next called for a table spoon and a cup, and lading out about a noggin, *alias* a quarter, handed it to O'Regan, who having taken a suck, by the wist of his eye and the smack of his lips, evinced his satisfaction, Higgins finished it; and exclaiming, "it's the dandy!" passed his hand into his pocket, without farther hesitation, and produced his 18s. O'Regan did the same, and the cask being safely locked in the cupboard, the smuggler was let out with as much caution as he had been admitted. O'Regan and Higgins then held a council upon the division of the spoil; and the latter went up stairs to fetch down a two gallon jar, while the former ran to the public house to borrow a measure. They soon met again in the parlour, and the tub was brought out. They endeavoured at first to get the bung out in the same manner which they had observed the smuggler pursue, but not being equally acquainted with the subject, they could not succeed. This difficulty, however, was soon obviated. O'Regan obtained a large gimlet from a next door neighbour, and a hole being bored in one of the ends, the liquor began to flow very freely into the measure which was held to receive it. Higgins remarked that it looked very muddy, and on the pint being full lifted it up to have another sup; but he had no sooner taken a gulp than, to the dismay of O'Regan, he exclaimed "Oh, Holy Paul, its bilge!" mentioning a very unsavoury liquid. "Brother," says O'Regan, and, snatching the measure from his partner, took a mouthful himself, which he as quickly spit-tered about the floor; and then, in an agitated tone, cried out sure enough Higgins it is bilge, and precious bad it is as ever I drank." They now eyed each other for some time with mutual surprise, and then sympathetically agreed that they must have been "done." It was still, however, a matter of surprise to them how their friend, the smuggler, could have taken good whickey (which that, they had tasted from the bung-hole certainly was) from such nastiness. In order to solve their doubts, they procured a pail; and, having emptied the cask, they proceeded to break it to pieces, when, to their astonishment, the mystery was unravelled, and their folly, in being made the dupes of a pretended smuggler, made fully manifest; for immediately under the bung-hole they found a small tin box, capable of holding about half a pint, which, being tightly tacked to one of the staves, kept the pure liquor, a small quantity of which still remained, from that which was of a very opposite character. It was no laughing matter, and they were not, therefore, very merry on the occasion, and still less so when Higgins demanded of O'Regan the repayment of his 18s.: this O'Regan refused and a quarrel ensued, which, after having terminated in a regular "set-to," attended with painful consequences to both, was followed by Higgins applying to this Court for the summons which led to their appearance before the Commissioners. The whole of the circumstances, with infinite trouble, having been thus unravelled. The Commissioner declared his inability to afford Mr. Higgins any redress. There was clearly no debt incurred: there was a mutual compact entered into for an illegal purpose; for had the liquid which they had purchased been smuggled spirits, they were liable pay a large penalty for having bought it. But putting aside all these considerations, it was clear that Higgins had, with a proper degree of caution, endeavoured to satisfy himself of the article before he paid his money; and thereby showed that he was not acting under a confidence in any guarantee on the part of O'Regan; and consequently could have no claims on him. In this view of the case, he should dismiss the summons without costs.

The parties then retired, amidst the laughter of the by-standers; and Higgins, who was evidently much mortified, swore he would take the worth of his eighteen shillings "out O'Regan's bones."

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Friday the 21st of December, in the Hackney-road, aged 33, after a lingering illness, universally respected, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. WOODCOCK, late of Aylesbury, Bucks.

On Wednesday the 26th of December, at Hoddesdon, Herts, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL BREWER, late of Church-street, Spitalfields.

On the 6th of December, at the Earl of Aldborough's, in Ireland, EMILY, wife of CHARLES TYRWHITT JONES, Esq. and daughter of Admiral and Lady ELIZABETH TOLLEMACHE.

On the 11th of October, at New Orleans, after a few days' illness, aged 28, Major JOHN HEWITT, of the Mexican Independent army, eldest son of the late RICHARD HEWITT, Esq. of Muswell-hill.

Patrons of Ignorance.

HINTS FOR MR. BANKES, AND THE OTHER PATRONS OF IGNORANCE.

Mr. Gurney, in the account of his visits to some of the Prisons in Scotland, published in 1819, informs us, that there was not a single Criminal in the Gaol of Dundee, nor had there been for seven months before, though this Gaol not only receives the Prisoners of the Town, but for a considerable district of the County of Forfar, in which it is situated. Dundee contained, in 1811, a population of 29,616, and is a place of great trade and wealth, the third city in Scotland. In the Gaol of manufacturing and sea-port town of Arbroath, containing in 1811 a population of 8,159, he found no Criminals. In the Gaol of the manufaturing and sea-port town of Montrose, in the same country, containing a population of 8,000, he found only one prisoner, a deserter. In the Gaol of Brechin, and in the County Gaol of Forfar, he found no Criminals. In all the Prisons of a County, containing in 1811 a population of 107,264, of which the families engaged in trade and manufactures were 13,616, while those engaged in agriculture were only 4,980, found only one prisoner, a deserter, and no person had been executed from that county for twenty years.

The difference between this state of things, and what is observable in England, and particularly the South of England, where the agricultural populations seems even to be more addicted to crime than the population of towns, induced us to make some inquiries into the circumstances to which this high state of morality in the former case may be ascribed.

We learned from a friend, a native of Dundee, that in that town, and the country in general, the state of education was excellent; and that the lower orders, as they are called, were not merely able to read and write generally, but spent nearly all their spare time in reading. During the time when political ferment was at its height in this country, in the year 1793, the labouring classes of Dundee, then very generally Reformers, founded a subscription Library, which now contains between 6 and 7,000 volumes, and in the advantages of which the richer inhabitants became afterwards desirous of participating. This excellent Library has not only given habits of order and sobriety to the labouring classes but an intelligence not to be found, perhaps, in an equal degree among persons in the same classes in any part of the world. With respect to intelligence, it is said, it is found in the greatest degree at the bottom of the social scale, and this is accounted for in an obvious enough way. While the higher classes pass much of their time in festivity and indulgence, and generally confine their reading to Novels and other works of taste and amusement, the frugal artisan or labourer denies himself indulgences which, to him, would be attended with ruinous effects, and generally reads books containing solid and useful information.

Now let us see the working of the Bankes System. In the County which has the benefit of a connection with the Member for Corfe Castle, Dorset, where there is as much ignorance as that Hon. Gentleman could possibly wish for, we find that out of a population of 128,900 in 1811, no fewer than 29 persons were confined in Goal for offences against the Game Laws alone from the 17th May, 1816, to the 22d March, 1817. As the Hon. Gentleman has always taken a deep interest in the preservation in all their vigour of the Game Laws—the chief cause of the demoralization of the English peasantry, but the bonus we pay to English Gentlemen for the blessings we derive from their summer residence on their estates—we know not for how many of these committals we may be indebted to his superintending care.—We say nothing as to the numerous commitments for that County for other offences and crimes.

But it will be said, no one denies the influence of education and habits of reading on morals and character; but this is not what Mr. Bankes and those who think with him have to consider. What they have to consider is, how they may, with the greatest ease to themselves, maintain their authority and pre-eminence; and it is much more easy to be a man of some importance among a parcel of ignorant loaves, than among a reading and reflecting people. The people in the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle, when they see the Honourable Gentleman with his "Civil History of Rome" under his arm, may probably worship him, as if he were a professor of the Black Art. In Dundee, were even a common weaver knows more of the History of Rome than he does himself, and where his economical virtues would be correctly appreciated, the Senator would shrink into very small dimensions indeed.

DEATH.

On the 31st of August, at Sierra Leone, in the prime of life, of the fever, H. V. HASKINS, Esq. Surgeon, of the 2d West India regiment, deeply and deservedly regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—765—

Observance of the Sabbath.

I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go into the house of the Lord.—Psalm cxviii. 1.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In all arts and in all sciences, it is commonly allowed that study and patient investigation is required, according to the peculiar rules of the particular art, in order to form a perfect Scholar therein. But it appears to be the opinion of many calling themselves Christians, that the great science which is to teach men how to live and die in the service of their Maker may be acquired by intuition, and that it has none of the broad discriminating lines which require the exercise of the investigating powers, the assistance of judgment, or the exertion of reason; and that any crude undigested sentiments are the subject, may equally be received with the labour of those who have given their earnest and unwearied attention to it. I have been led into these remarks by the numerous productions constantly proceeding from the pens of those who receiving the Bible by name, argue diametrically opposite to the principles contained in its sacred pages, and losing sight of the common foundation on which they ought to build, draw conclusions from premises of their own, wholly subversive of the law of God.

A writer in your Paper of May 6, signing himself "SIMON PEAZ" who vindicates Cricket Playing on a Sunday, is one of those to whom the above observations in some measure apply. As he so modestly, and certainly not without reason, acknowledges his need of better information, I have thought a few lines on the subject would perhaps elicit the endeavours of those better qualified to set your Correspondent right than I am. Your Correspondent begins by assuring his readers that "the principles of his religion have been imbibed from a patient perusal and study of the holy scriptures." This sounds so well that it is rather unfortunate that in the beginning of his argument he should both *misname* and *misquote* the very commandment he professes to find fault with the strict observance of; he misnames it by calling it the sixth instead of the fourth commandment, and misquotes it when he says that "it bids us to make it a day of rest and recreation." From this misquotation he infers that we may do our own pleasure on a Sunday as on other days. If his studious and patient investigation had taught him that the way of interpreting the Bible is to make it its own commentator, by comparing a text with its context, he might perhaps in the course of his investigation have met with these remarkable words of the Prophet Isaiah, which he would have found to answer his own question. "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight the holy of the Lord, honourable, and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord," &c.—Isaiah 58, 13.

Now, Sir, if men choose to quibble and practise that dishonesty towards their Maker which they would not tolerate from each other, then they may invent many games for the Sabbath, and endeavour to make themselves and others believe them to be innocent, because they are not forbidden by name in their Bibles. Nay, more; many enormities might be justified by the same plea on any day of the week; and among others, the Auto da Fe of the Popish inquisition may be excused by this delusive sophistry.

But the man desirous to do the will of God will not be so imposed upon; he will perceive that if he offends against the spirit of the divine law, he virtually sins against its letter; he will seriously enquire whether mere amusement on a Sunday is a suitable employment for a day set apart by God as hallowed and sanctified, and whether so employing it has not a tendency to weaken serious impressions in his own heart. If his situation be such that he has but little leisure during the week for attending to his spiritual concerns, he will bless the wisdom of that Providence who in setting apart one day in seven, has enabled

him to attend to his eternal, without injuring his temporal interest.

The misconceptions of your Correspondent evidently arise from his imperfect ideas on the nature of holiness and sanctification; though he ought to have been aware from whence they were drawn, and who is the author and finisher of them. He applies indeed the word *holy* to the scriptures, but I fear as a mere *façon de parler*; for he sneers at "holy ones" a few lines after and talks of "sanctified hypocrites," an anamoly which does not exist. Is he aware that "without holiness no man can see the Lord" and that holiness is the fruit of sanctification?

I cordially unite with SIMON PEAZ in his admiration of Mrs. FRY. But if he thinks this self-denying Christian heroine would approve of his manner of passing the Sunday, I recommend him to read her rules for the female convicts on the week days, particularly the third, and I refer him to Buxton on Prisons, as a proof that the amusements he recommends to the lower orders of his countrymen on the Sabbath, have a tendency to lead them to that state from which it has been the aim of this truly benevolent lady to rescue them.

It will, I trust, give pleasure to this well wisher of Bishops and Priests, to hear that the Bishop of London has in person aided the good Mrs. Fry's labours of love, and though he may not be aware of it (being, as I conjecture, one who has resided long, if not exclusively, in India) there are numerous examples of Clergymen that might be produced, whose official duties are the least part of their pious exertions for the souls and bodies of their parishioners. Nay, I could direct his attention to several, even in India, whose unwearied exertions exemplify Cowper's beautiful description of what a Christian Pastor ought to be. When I consider the numerous Societies for the alleviation of every description of human misery, and for the improvement of the lower orders, which have risen and are daily rising amongst us, and when I consider how large a proportion of the Subscribers to these Institutions are Clergymen, I own I am indignant at the illiberality which refuses them their meed of praise, and which grudges the labourers their hire.

I believe the following positions respecting the Sabbath and the spirit of its observance may be easily proved by every Bible Student.

1. That the Sabbath is of divine appointment given at the Creation, before the Jewish dispensation, and obligatory on all men.
2. That if the observance of the Sabbath were necessary in a state of innocence, it must be much more so when man had fallen from the image of God.
3. That the Sabbath was again given to Moses, and being placed in the First Table, had an additional honour put upon it.
4. That our Saviour came not to destroy the Law and the Prophets but to fulfil them, and that he denounced a curse on all those who either broke one of the least of the Commandments, or taught others to do so.
5. That works of real necessity, mercy, and piety, are *alone* lawful on the Sabbath day.
6. That the Sabbath is a rest from bodily labour, but not a season of animal indulgence.
7. That a want of love to God and a carnal heart are the real causes why a day spent in his service appears dull and heavy.
8. That the Sabbath was intended as a type for the nobler rest that remaineth for the people of God, and a preparation for it.

I conclude by asking your Correspondent how those will endure to spend an Eternity in the service of that God to whom they cannot dedicate one day?

I am, Sir, your's

AN ADMIRER OF PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.

Upper Provinces, }
May 29, 1822. }

Catholic Church Bells.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There is a current report in Town of three Bells being imported from Lisbon in a Portuguese Ship, which were landed at the Custom House wharf; and for which an application was made to the Board of Customs, by one of the Catholic Church Wardens, for a Pass Free of Duty, who stated they were intended for the use of the Catholic Church. How can such lenity be expected from the British Government, when the Bells were manufactured in a Foreign Country and brought out in a Foreign Bottom. As these Bells are to be paid for from the Funds principally raised by the means of the Parishioners, who are British Subjects, it would have been more consistent to have commissioned the Bells out from England; and then, it is not unlikely, but the Government would, in their known liberality, have passed them Duty Free. This also shows a strong reason for having Native Priests, subjects of the Government, instead of Portuguese or any other Foreign European, to avoid all direct or indirect connection or influence with any other Country but England.

Calcutta, June 15, 1822.

PROPAGANDA.

Ireland.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is with feelings of no common concern that I have daily perused in your JOURNAL, such melancholy accounts from the South of Ireland. I had hoped this lovely, but unhappy country was, at length, to have enjoyed a respite from her afflictions; but, alas! it would appear that a cruel destiny pursues her, and that she is doomed to suffer without intermission.

Murders, disgraceful to a Christian country, are perpetrated apparently without compunction; and every tie of union recklessly torn asunder. However, there is one consolatory feeling on which we can dwell with pleasure. The present disturbances are totally unconnected with party feeling of any kind; and we may therefore hope that their existence will be as short as unusual.

May not these outrages be attributable to the present universal depression? May we not suppose that these misguided men are rather stimulated by want than natural depravity? The misrule to which Ireland has been so long subjected, by the narrow and ungenerous policy of the sister country, will ever be productive of similar consequences:—Nor can we hope a termination of them, until a more enlightened system be pursued. But the day approaches, and I fear not far distant, when England will be oppressed by a host of enemies. Happy will it be for that nation at this awful period, should she be cordially supported by these oppressed and degraded people. The true importance of Ireland will then be manifested; and her tardy repentance may come too late. Never was there a People more accessible to kindness, or who would more willingly become devoted to their Rulers. But these feelings have been blighted in the bud, by the cold and heartless conduct, of her, whose boast it should have been to nourish and protect them.

Fervently do I hope that Time may ameliorate these evils; and that some judicious Statesman may point out the means of its attainment.

MILESIUS.

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Veterinary Jurisprudence.

AS IN PRACTICE ON THE CONTINENT, REGARDING SELLER AND BUYER.

The cases which, in Veterinary Jurisprudence, as generally in vigour on the Continent are styled "redhibitory" differ according to the different customs, sanctioned by time (*but not always by sound reason*) of the different States, and even Provinces of the same. Those cases are certain morbid affections of domestic animals, which the purchaser *could not* discover at the time of buying, and the subsequent discovery of which, authorises the buyer to compel the vender to take such animals back, *though not expressly warranted sound*, and to refund the purchase money, and the costs, to a certain extent in some, and wholly in other cases.

These redhibitory cases were sanctioned by the Legislature, for the following reasons, viz. 1st, because *very few only* indeed, of the many purchasers are possessed of the knowledge necessary to shelter them from imposition.

2dly, Because there are not only *grave*, but even *contagious* diseases, known by the Venders, but which the purchaser cannot perceive at the time.

3dly, and Lastly, By reason of the great facility with which mean designing people might not only rob the public, but endanger, and injure, by means of contagion, whole studs, herds, and flocks, to an unlimited extent.

The time granted for the protest against the sale, varies agreeably to the nature of the diseases, on the discovery of which the action is based; and in respect of the different species of animals. Of this, the annexed Table will point out the medium terms.

An action based on redhibitory defects must be instituted within the given limits of time; and no action can be instituted on the score of animals, sold by order of Courts of Law, or Equity. Neither can any action be instituted for animals sold at Outeries, unless such animals have been *expressly warranted* either by the owners, or by the auctioneers, as the case may be. But an action can be brought on account of all animals sold at fairs or in any other manner.

The seller, in the latter cases, is answerable (though he should not have warranted the animals) for all such hidden defects, which either may render them useless, diminish their usefulness, or endanger or injure the health of other cattle; in short, in all cases, in which the buyer would either have declined purchasing altogether, or would have given a *lesser* price, had he known such defects.

The seller is not answerable for any *glaringly apparent* defects, which the buyer could have perceived, unless he should have warranted the animal.

He is however answerable for any *hidden* defects, though he should have been ignorant of them himself, unless he declares at the time of sale, and before witnesses, that he will not be answerable for any defects,

The Purchaser, in both the above stated cases, has the right at his option, either to return the animal, and to receive back his money: or to cause the vender to refund such proportion of the purchase amount as shall be adjudged by two experienced arbitrators (one chosen by each party) and an umpire chosen by both.

If the vender was informed of the defects of the animal, he must take him back, return the money, and pay all costs.

Should the animal die by reason of a disease *proved* to have been extant at the time of sale, the vender must return the money, and pay all costs, including opening, proces verbal (minute) and affidavits.

But should the animal die accidentally, the purchaser must bear the loss.

Tuesday, June 25, 1822.

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TABLE SHEWING THE REDHIBITORY CASES, AND TIME ALLOWED FOR PROTEST.

Horses, Mules, and Asses	Time.	Oxen and Cows.	Time.	Sheep.	Time.	Dogs.	Time.	Swine.	Time.
Glanders,	6 Weeks	Epilepsy,	6 Weeks	Small Pox, ...	1 Month	Distemper, ..	15 Days	Tainted, } 45 Days.	
Farcy,	1 Month	Pulmonary }	6 Weeks	Vertigo, (in		Epilepsy, ..	21 Days	(ladre), }	
Brokenwind,	9 Days	Phyisic... }	6 Weeks	French Tour		Convulsions.	21 Days		
Roaring,	9 Days	Gangrenous }		his staggers	1 Month				
Old Lameness,	15 Days	Peripneu-	6 Weeks	owing to the					
Cribbiting,	48 Hours	monv.... }		Tenia Cere-					
Periodical Flushing, ..	40 Days	Fall of Maiting	6 Weeks	bralis,					
Epilepsy,	1 Month			Rottenness, }	3 Months				
Inflammation of Lungs,*	9 Days			(rot) }					
Gutta Serena,	3 Days			Mange,	21 Days				

* (In French Contrabattre.)

Every Horse and Mule warranted to be perfectly sound, must be, besides the above stated defects, free from Spavins, Curbs, Jardons, Osslets, Rattails, Lameing Splints, Enlargement of Capsular Ligaments, Sprains, Ganglions, Contracted Hoofs, Pumiced

Feet, Cankered Frogs, Sanderacks, Stunned Hoofs, Crown Scab, Grease, Lameness, Weakness in Loins or Limbs, Defective Eyes, Mange in Feet, of all Diseases whatever internal or external.

Assistant to Magistrates.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

In your Paper of the 1st instant, is a letter, signed "A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND A FRIEND TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS," which letter, I have no doubt, the writer considers a severe animadversion on my two former publications, in reply to PHILOPATRIS and M. D. This letter I have read with all the attention it appears to deserve, and acknowledge I should not think it necessary to reply, but that in the material part of it, it is in complete opposition to its signature—A LOVER OF JUSTICE. It was an observation of the late King's, that when persons rose to passion, called names, or descended to lose sight of either civility or truth, there was an end of argument; to this I subscribe; how far A LOVER OF JUSTICE may plead guilty to the charge of having deviated from it, little interests me; how correct such charge is, let others judge.

The LOVER OF JUSTICE tells us, he has compressed his comments to three propositions: 1st, That I object to Assistant Surgeons acting as inferior Magistrates, &c. because such appointments prevent the necessary attention to their professional avocations, &c. just so; such was, and is, decidedly my objection; but holding such objections, why does he make me to say as follows: 2d "He (the Old Officer), asserts, that if it is deemed necessary to appoint Assistant Surgeons to these situations, they ought to perform the duties without further remuneration, &c." Where the LOVER OF JUSTICE selected this he best knows, certainly not from my letters; it is a contradiction too palpable, for any man of common sense or observation to commit; paid, or not paid, for such extra duties, the time and attention, would be the same to perform them, and my objections were decidedly specified to that point. Again,—"He" (the Old Officer), "appears to consider Medical men, generally deficient in Education, and therefore not calculated to perform the duties of inferior Magistrates &c." Preposterous observation! equally unjust, and incorrect, and not in any way alluded to in any part of my letters, and such as were any man to advance would stamp him madman or fool, and cause all attention to be withdrawn from his observations. PHILOPATRIS, (whose letters are of that description to command respect and attention) made a sweeping remark, that Medical men were generally, or as a body, superior in Education, talent, and abilities to others. M. D. coincided wholly in this opinion. I allowed every merit given them, justly to be theirs, but disputed their claim to superior Education, talent, and abilities, over others, their fellow subjects born in the same class of society, or that their attainments were of such elevated character as to induce Government to give attention to the various publications that have appeared; the object of which has solely been to procure increase of income to the Juniors of the Medical Class. But these observations are very different to those the LOVER OF JUSTICE attributes to me.

I beg, Sir, to congratulate your Correspondent on his superior penetration, which has caused him to see by my style, and

drift, I am not what my signature professes,—this Gentleman has, however, the consolation to know, he is not the first man whose sagacity has led him into error; and I am inclined to believe, he will find my style much the same at that of any other Englishman of plain Education, whether of the Military, Medicine, or Trade.

I must deplore that the LOVER OF JUSTICE should think me illiberal; if, however, I am deficient of liberality it is a virtue which one of the last paragraphs of his letter tells me I cannot learn of him. The Mofussil Merchants, Planters, and others, will no doubt subscribe to the LOVER OF JUSTICE's claim to urbanity in classing them with run-away Ship Stewards, Bontswain's Mates, and French of the lowest class. My acquaintance with these Gentlemen, (the Mofussil Merchants, &c.) is very limited certainly, but I should not suppose them either men HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED, or runagate Seamen, and refugee French, as the LOVER OF JUSTICE designates them.

I now, Sir, take my leave of this subject, and the LOVER OF JUSTICE together; with the recommendation, that he peruses with attention, the letter of ESCULAPIUS, inserted in the JOURNAL's of the 31st May. I have only to add, "Let the gall'd jade wince, our withers are unwrung." The LOVER OF JUSTICE's reading will tell him the text is in Shakespear, the commentary he will, I presume, find at home.

I am, Sir, very obediently yours,

Interior, June 10, 1822.

AN OLD OFFICER.

Portuguese.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Should BENEVOLO wish to know me, he can do so very soon, at one of the next great Festivals at the Catholic Church, for I am not yet passed the flower of Youth, and as I generally follow the Preacher when he goes to the Pulpit and sit on the Stairs leading up to it, to hear him more distinctly, he can easily distinguish me from the crowd. BENEVOLO is wrong in supposing me a Member of one of the few Families here that speak the higher Portuguese to perfection. I am no way connected with them, and am entirely from descendants of Calcutta, but from close application and perseverance I can without flattery speak fluently myself and understand the Preacher perfectly.

The higher Portuguese is very easily acquired by the Young Ladies of the Catholic persuasion; their Parents seem to grudge paying for their Portuguese schooling, when they are liberally educated in the English language, and what benefit do they derive from it, but to despise a language really useful to their sacred Devotions, while with their English they scribble a few Billets-doux to their favored Swains.

Sir, your humble Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

Drunkenness in the Army.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having observed in your JOURNALS of the 19th and 25th of May, two letters on the above mentioned subject, I have ventured to trouble you with a few of my own opinions relative to the same.

Although great benefits have been conferred upon the British Soldier within these last twenty years, there still remains much to be done in point of ameliorating his situation.

It is as lamentable, as true, that vice, or a course of idleness, is the ostensible cause of the Army's being so inefficient; for a young man, by an act of indiscretion, having forfeited the esteem of Civil Society, he flies for refuge to the Army, and generally in Europe a few years privation restores him to Society a valuable member, having had time to appreciate the privileges he had for a time forfeited.

But in India, I am sorry to assert, that it is quite different; the length of the voyage and heat of the climate increases their natural listlessness, for on looking round they perceive no one that they can associate with, and from their ignorance of the peculiar habits, notions, and language of the Inhabitants, they become disgusted with them, and between their fellow countrymen and themselves there is an inseparable bar! Being thus, as it were, exiled, and finding no encouragement to exertion, they give way to the pernicious and destructive habit of Drinking, to drown the thoughts of their situation, and the frequency and severity of the penalties against it are only the more conducive to smuggling and almost constant inebriety. Thus hundreds are yearly cut off in the flower of their days.

I perused with feelings of pleasure the liberal donation of a small Library to each station by the Honorable Court of Directors last year, and I cannot but exult at the stimulus it will give to the hitherto dormant faculties of my comrades. For, by exciting them to honorable exertion, I have not the least doubt but they will soon increase by subscriptions among themselves, thus opening a field for the exercise and improvement of the mind.

I am well aware, that any thing conducive to the morality and welfare of the Army in India, would meet with the support of its present noble and philanthropic Commander in Chief; and with all due deference I would therefore submit the following crude proposals as an incitement to industry.

In most stations there is generally some spare ground contiguous to, or at no great distance from the Barracks. Now I conceive that if each Regiment were allowed part of such spare ground, to be divided in the following manner, that it would be of essential service.

Let a piece be fenced off for each Company, for the sole purpose of raising scarce vegetables, choice fruits, &c. and as a further incitement, let there be a Prize Medal, or other ornament, for whoever should produce the earliest and finest vegetables or fruits. A few boxes of seeds, shoots, &c. might easily be forwarded from the Company's Gardens, with directions concerning soil, &c.

The men, finding themselves thus encouraged, would strive to emulate and excel each other; thus between their Parades and Duties, their Library and Garden, their time would be so occupied as to leave no room for murmuring, and Drunkenness:—

I am very sorry to observe, that in some Corps, the men employ Natives to clean their arms and accoutrements, black their shoes, &c. which is a thing that cannot be too severely deprecated; for a Soldier should be as little dependant on others for extraneous aid (or indeed less so) than any person whatever as; in the first place it causes idleness, which is the bane of the Indian Soldier, and Drunkenness follows with all its concomitant evils!

Were the men encouraged to exercise their different trades as far as is consistent with the rules of the Service: and to point out to them generally the utility of mending and making their

own wearing apparel; it would have a wonderful effect in checking vice! For the body being naturally braced by exercise, and the mind fully occupied, there would not be so many complaints about the climate or proneness to debauchery as there are at present.

That this imperfect sketch may cause some Philanthropist to favor the Public with one that is more general and conclusive, is the sincere wish of

A FRIEND TO SOBRIETY.

Woman.

The fly that sips honey
Finds its death in the sweets,
As the man that trusts Woman,
Ruin meets. —OLD SONG.

To ———.

Fare thee well, thou fleeting Fair One,
Where e'er thou roam'st at a long farewell,
Fare thee well, thou changing False One,
Thou' with thee my thoughts must dwell.
Tho' my dearest hopes are blasted,
Tho' each wish is rudely scar'd,
Crush'd by thee, I fondly trusted,
By the hand I never fear'd.
Grief with all its ills surround me,
Vain the efforts for repose,
Sorrow her mantle flings around me
Crowded with unnumber'd woes.
Would the spell that bound me to thee,
Ne'er had wove its magic power,
Then the heart which yet adores thee,
Ne'er had known its troubled hour.
Oh! faithless Woman, thus 'tis given ye,
To mask thy treachery in smiles,
To cheat the heart which throbs but for ye,
With all thy witchery of wiles.
Thou'rt like the wind's inconstant motion,
Kissing all, with wanton breath,
Or, the *Mirage* on the sandy ocean,
Luring the Traveller to death.
Flitting as the shades of Even,
Transient as bubbles on the stream,
Brief as the angry gusts of Heaven,
Or as Hope's delusive dream.
Sport of each contending passion,
That invades the human breast,
Slave of Folly's vile dominion,
Thou'rt her favorite confess'd.
Foremost in the race of pleasure,
Eager, thy steps its paths pursue,
Counting each trifle as a treasure,
Won by every charm that's new.
Yet fare thee well, thou Fond Deceiver,
Till time his parting wings shall wave,
When the world's scenes I quit for ever,
To claim the silent, peaceful grave.
May Virtue's choicest gifts surround thee,
Thy pleasures unalloyed by cares,
May Hope's bright halo gleam around thee,
Joy to all thy coming years.
Take all my soul has yet to offer,
'Tis, for ever, fare thee well,
And the last best wish, my tongue shall falter,
'Peace to her I loved too well.'

Dinapore.

C ———.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—769—

Pension Fund and Furlough.

Our Readers will find, in a subsequent page, a clear and detailed Statement, from the JOHN BULL of yesterday, of the measures that have been pursued to obtain for the Members of the Civil Service of Bengal, the establishment of a Pension Fund, and a Scheme of Furlough, after a certain time of service, and under the conditions there adverted to. It is one of the clearest, most sensible, and best written articles that we have ever seen in that Paper:—and if the Editor could only obtain the co-operation of such a pen (for this is evidently not from his own) and have it constantly employed on Statements of such a nature as the one to which we allude, instead of the heavy attempts at wit and raillery, or the lame and impotent conclusions in the shape of reasoning that have so particularly distinguished it from its contemporaries, we should indulge hopes of such improvement as would add to the respectability of the Indian Press, and make the Balance of Account much more favorable to his side of the Ledger than some Friend advises him to open to the view of the Great Indian Public. We shall only add here, that we think the objects spoken of in the Statement must be attained, as the reasons on which the claims to them are founded, are unanswerable.

Sufferers in Backergunge.

Several Members of the Committee deputed to act on behalf of the Subscribers to the Fund for Relieving the Sufferers in Backergunge met at the Town Hall yesterday, when it was stated that some Boats had been sent off from hence on Sunday morning, and that others were to follow immediately. Nothing of particular importance transpired beyond what was previously known, but we were glad to find the same zeal manifested by those who had voluntarily tendered their services in this work of benevolence.

The following are the additional Names that have been sent to us for insertion since our last.

Names.	Sums.
Amount previously advertised, Rupees, 8934	
Major General Hardwicke,	100
B. Comberbach,	80
Captain H. E. G. Cowper,	50
Radhamohun Pine,	50
Guddadkeer Acharya,	50
J. Calder,	200
M. Larnuletta,	200
B. Roberts,	200
G. J. Gordon,	200
Tredway Clarke,	100
Chunder Comar Tagore,	200
Fergusson and Co.	500
Ram Dollal Day,	200
Captain Huthwaite,	200
Nub Kesore Mytore,	25

Total up to Monday..... 11289

Subscription Books are lying at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. at the EXCHANGE, the HURKARU LIBRARY, and at the Office of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Errata.

In the Letter of "ONE OF THE MANY," published in yesterday's JOURNAL, page 750, col. 1, par. 2 line 2, for "question is exclusively" read "question is exclusively," par. 4, line 2, for "astonished the people" read "astonished that people," col. 2, line 2, from the top, for "opposite" read "apposite."

Death.

At Bombay, on the 20th ultimo, died after a few hours illness with the Croop, Master C. J. WETLEY, aged three years and three months, the eldest Son of Lieut. C. T. WESTLEY, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment of Native Infantry. The fatal disease was only recognised at 10 A. M. and at half past four P. M. he departed this life.

An Excellent Prince.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A late *demi*-official article, on the affairs of OUDE, is also *demi*-intelligible. If the admitted mis-government of that country, if the presence of every kind of crime and misery, be compatible with EXCELLENCE in its Princely Ruler, where shall we look for proofs of BADNESS in a Prince?

Another point that is far from being even *demi*-intelligible, is the following. It seems that CASSIM ALEE, a subject of the King of OUDE, can render the British Government "*substantial benefits*," for which the "gentleman" is rewarded with "*an honorary dress of value*," with which he is invested "*by order of the Supreme Council*," without reference to the consent of his own Sovereign: but when our *semi*-independent gentleman finds that his honorary coat of tinsel is not sufficiently substantial to protect him against the storm raised by Agamere, we reinforce its fury by a contribution of substantial guns and bayonets. Such is the statement of JOHN BULL.

June 25,

INTEGER.

Performance at Chowringhee.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I not only concur with Miss DONOVAN, where she says, (in her letter to your address published this morning) that the gentleman who personated King Henry last Friday night was as interesting as usual, but am of opinion that he was much more than ordinarily interesting. It seemed to me at least, that he had conceived the character as the great author intended, that he had studied it thoroughly, and that he declaimed ably and excellently:—indeed I know not any person upon the Chowringhee Boards, whose delivery is more satisfactory to the ear and understanding.

The part of the Queen, too, was very admirably sustained, I think. Her separation from the young Princes was as interesting, and as really affecting, as any thing which I have seen upon the stage for a long time. Nothing better could be required from the elder Prince, and the little Duke of York was very good. The representation of a *Tragedy* heroine by a man is not likely to be pre-eminently gratifying either to the audience or to the performer; but we ought all to feel much obliged to the gentleman who kindly assented to undertake the character. Lady Anne was respectable; though playing out of the range in which she most shines; and the part is, in itself, disgustingly unnatural and correspondingly difficult.

Your's respectfully,

Calcutta, June 24. 1822.

A. Z.—

Nautical Notices.

Letters were received late yesterday evening from St. Helena, dated the 3d of April, stating that the WELLINGTON and GRENVILLE, were to sail the following day. We have not received any letters ourselves, but think it probable we shall in the course of the day. It appears they had rough weather off the Cape, but no particulars are given. We have reason to hope that all on board the WELLINGTON and GRENVILLE were well.

We find since writing the above, that the Intelligence has been received by the St. Helena, Bombay and China Ships arrived at Bombay. The WELLINGTON had been put under quarantine, on account of the Hooping Cough on board that Ship. She was to sail for England on the 6th of April. Colonel Murray, Lady Maenaghten and her Daughters were all well on the 1st of April. The Woodroon was to sail for England on the 2d of April. We understand there are two or three St. Helena, Bombay and China Ships, so that we hope to get our Letters in a day or two.—John Bull.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	18 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	18 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	18 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	38 a 40 per cent

**Projected Pension Fund,
AND
SCHEME OF FURLOUGH, FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.**

From Yesterday's John Bull.

While the information which we are enabled to give on the subjects, placed as a title to the present article, is generally important under the character of Indian News, it must be particularly interesting to many of the readers of JOHN BULL, whose prospects are materially affected by the measures now in progress for their advantage. No apology is therefore required for our making public mention of circumstances, which it is of consequence to many at our stations to become acquainted with, and to which indeed it is material that they should give their earliest and most attentive consideration.

Although the allowances to Civil Servants on this Establishment who are employed in active service, are made on a liberal scale, yet their necessary expenses, in order to maintain the respectability of their rank and station, wherever they are placed, are great in proportion, and very few are permitted to seek for any other means of laying up a competence for the decline of life, and making provision for their families, than what simply consists in the saving they can make from their regulated incomes. The consequence is, that while some, favored by advantageous employment and practising rigid economy, may be able after a long period of service to return home with comfort, the greater number of those who can withstand the effects of the climate, so as to remain fit for service at an advanced stage of life, find their circumstances insufficient to permit their retiring in the same manner. Accordingly the proportion of Civil Servants, who have been upwards of twenty-five years employed actively in the country, is very considerable, amounting to two in every thirteen of the whole number comprehended in the Civil List.

If such is the case, at the conclusion of a period of time of the above extent, during the greater part of which the rates of interest obtainable on savings from salary have been very favorable for their accumulation, and the rates of Exchange have been also propitious to the object of ultimate remittance to Europe, the most sanguine anticipations that can be formed, with regard to the operation of the same circumstances in future, leave the prospects of those entering on the service far more dreary than they have hitherto been. The expectation of returning to enjoy the comforts of home in the decline of life must be greatly diminished, if not altogether lost, and the chances of advancement in the service are also reduced in proportion. Even the increasing prosperity of the country must have a prejudicial effect on the result of the Civilian's economy, since it tends to augment the price of necessary articles of consumption, while his income remains fixed as before.

Such are the prospects of those who devote the greater portion of their lives to the Service of the Honorable Company in this country, provided they are blessed with the enjoyment of health during that period; and it must be confessed that the hope is very faint, which can be reasonably indulged among them in general of reaching home, before the vigor of manhood is exhausted, with a sufficiency for their main tenance in the rank of society to which they belong. When the Civilian, however, is overtaken by sickness and rendered incapable of exercising his active duties, there are hardships attending his case, of a severe description, which cut off or abridge his accustomed allowances, and thus tend to exhaust speedily his previous savings. He is prevented by law from proceeding to Europe, without resigning the Service, and thus sacrificing all income from the Company during his absence, besides incurring all the hazard and delay attendant on restoration to the Service, when he has regained his health, and the chance of obtaining employment, after his return to India. He is also precluded by law from drawing any salary or emolument, subsequent to his embarkation on ship-board for any place within the limits of the Company's charter, when the state of his health renders change of climate imperative. In such a case, indeed, he receives a considerable portion of the arrears of his salary upon his return to the Presidency, but should the continuance of his complaints oblige him to proceed onwards to Europe, he can recover no sum on this account, and, in the event of his demise when absent, it is equally lost to those who may have depended upon him for support.

The weight of these considerations, as regards invalids, might be partly alleviated, if the places to which they resort within the limits of the Charter, as most favorable to the renovation of constitutions debilitated by the effects of an Indian climate, were found to answer suitably the expectations which occasion their being visited. Unfortunately the correctness of this supposition cannot be safely pronounced upon. The place to which invalids repair with the greatest hopes of benefit to their health, is the Cape, and the favorable nature of its climate is certainly sufficient to excite very cheering anticipations. Experience, nevertheless, has abundantly demonstrated, that the circumstances, under which invalids proceed on leave to the Cape, although they may tend to produce

an apparent restoration of health, are still far from being adequate to justify the assurance of perfect recovery. In many, indeed, most cases of severe illness, the few months in ordinary periods of leave, that can be spent at the Cape, are found to yield relief from suffering, and to restore the invalids to the enjoyment of life, but the hopes, that they are thus enabled to indulge on their return, prove miserably fallacious, for relapses speedily ensue of increased severity. Reason, as well as experience, points to the cause of this result. The climate at the Cape, although genial, differs but little in its essential features from that of India, since the cold of its winter is never at the freezing point, and the heat of its summer, which comprehends the greater portion of the year, is frequently equal to that of the hot months of India. Accordingly the change is not so great as to produce a beneficial change in the constitution in the course of a few months, sufficient to make it able to withstand the renewed influence of the cases which had at first produced disease and debility. A long period of residence at the Cape might, and no doubt would, have the desired effect, but then it could not be expected to be less in duration, than what would be enough to admit of a visit to Europe for the same purpose, from which the invalid besides availing himself of many more important and gratifying advantages, would return much more confident in the complete re-establishment of his health and vigour.

With respect to the insufficiency of the Cape climate for effecting a removal of the system within a brief and limited period, the following circumstances, for the accuracy of which we can vouch, may be regarded as convincing. Within the last eight years seventy-one cases have occurred of Civilians having proceeded to the Cape on Medical Certificate, eight of which were second visits by the same persons. Forty-nine instances of return have taken place, the average period of absence in each case having been upwards of twenty months. Of these four have died soon after their return, and seven have been compelled, in consequence of relapses, to proceed to England, resigning the Service. Six have died on the voyage or at the colony, and of the remainder some are not yet returned, and the others have found it necessary, after seeking in vain for an improvement of health at the Cape, to resign the Service and proceed to England.

For the whole of the preceding considerations, having reference both to the condition and prospects of those belonging to the Service who are blessed with the continued enjoyment of good health, as well as of those whose constitutions unfortunately suffer considerably under the influence of an Indian climate, it is evidently a most desirable object that some measures should be adopted with the view of bettering the prospects and increasing the advantages of the members of the Service generally, and having the tendency thereby to increase the energies and promote the stability of the Service itself. It is natural to expect that such measures should originate with those whose individual prospects it is desirable to ameliorate, by their showing their readiness respectively to make a partial sacrifice in order to secure general as well as ultimately individual benefits of importance, and that they should be afterwards brought into successful operation by the generous assistance and fostering protection of the superior authorities. Accordingly we find, that the exertions of the Civil Servants resident in Calcutta, directed to the accomplishment of these results, have commenced with the present year, and their proceedings have been such, as cannot fail to meet with the cordial approbation of their brethren, who have not had the opportunity to yield their personal support in framing the measures proposed for the general good. A very brief notice of the proceedings that have taken place is all that we are able to submit for the information of the last mentioned gentlemen.

On the first of January, a meeting of the Civil Servants at the Presidency was convened at the Town Hall, in order to deliberate on the expediency of establishing a Pension Fund to provide annuities for members retiring from the Service. The example was then quoted of a similar Fund, which exists at Madras, receiving the aid of an annual donation from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and resolutions were passed, expressive of the confident assurance of the meeting, that the Honorable Court would extend the same liberal consideration to their Servants on this Establishment, declaring its unanimous opinion in favor of the expediency and advantage of forming a Pension Fund for the Bengal Civil Service, and appointing a Committee to prepare a plan to be submitted to the Service at large and also to manage the proceedings required for obtaining the sanction of Government and the Court of Directors as well as the degree of support that would ensure the success and prosperity of the establishment. At this meeting James Pattle, Esq. presided, and the following Gentlemen were chosen to form the Committee, having power to associate with themselves any other Members of the Civil Service whose assistance they might desire and to supply any vacancies that might occur.

Mr. PATTLE,	Mr. MacKENZIE,	Mr. MORRIS,
—LARKINS,	—MORLEY,	—COLIN LINDSAT,
—GOAD,	—PRINCEP,	—MANGLES,
—SHERER,	—GLASS,	—SHAW,
—SHAKESPEARE,	—D. C. SMYTH,	—J. DORIN.

A second meeting, of which S. T. Goad Esq. was chairman, took place at the Town Hall, on the 28th January, to consider of the propriety of soliciting a furlough to Europe for Invalids and others, belonging to the Civil Service. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed, tending to shew the solid advantages that would accrue to the members of the Service, to the interests of the Service itself, and also in a pecuniary point of view to the Government, if a furlough of three years to Europe were granted to invalids, without obliging them to resign the Service, and assigning them allowances that might be adequate to their support, in lieu of the leave which they can at present obtain on Medical Certificate. It was also resolved to solicit such conditional assurance, as it might be consistent with the discretion of Government to grant, of the restoration of those returning from Furlough to the situations vacated on their departure, and also an indulgence from the Court of Directors, which would be peculiarly grateful to the Civil Service, of permitting a limited number of Civil Servants in health to avail themselves of a similar Furlough to Europe, after a certain period of residence in the country, even if no proportion of salary should be paid to them during their absence. The Pension Fund Committee was further requested to undertake the management of the proceedings, arising from the resolutions of the meeting.

The Committee, thus charged with carrying into effect the object of the Resolutions passed at both Meetings, have completed the plan of a Pension Fund and transmitted a Memorial to Government, for the purpose of being submitted to the Court of Directors. The scheme of the Fund is drawn up in a clear and able manner, reckoning the amount of contribution at 5 per cent. on the salary and allowances of the Subscribers, and proposing the appropriation of nine annuities annually of 7000 rupees each, to those who may be inclined to retire, the option of acceptance being regulated according to seniority in the Service. We have not space at present to proceed further in the detail of its provisions, or to estimate the amount of its effect in accelerating advancement in the service.

The Memorial explains in a forcible manner the advantages which the Fund is calculated to produce in every point of reference, and makes a powerful appeal to the liberality of the Honorable Court of Directors for pecuniary aid, besides enumerating the regulations which it belongs to them to sanction and enforce, in order to secure its most complete and beneficial operation. It also urges with peculiar ability the many important benefits that would be enjoyed by Invalids, if permitted to revisit their native country under the suggested conditions of Furlough, instead of proceeding to the Cape under circumstances, which the highest Medical Authorities of this country have pronounced to be insufficient to answer their expectations, and solicits the Honorable Court to procure the repeal of the existing provisions of the act of Parliament, which prevents, return to Europe without resignation of the Service, and to authorize the Government at this Presidency to leave it optional for Invalids to proceed on Furlough to Europe or on leave to the Cape, regulating the allowances granted in the former case in such a manner as that they shall not altogether exceed the amount which the Invalids would have been entitled to draw on their return from the Cape, after an absence of the average length. The Memorial further requests, that, if the Honorable Court should sanction the indulgence of Furlough to Europe to a limited number, and if the invalids availing themselves of it should fall short of that number, the complement may be filled up, according to such terms as may meet the approbation of the Honorable Court, from those of the Service, who are in health and have completed a given period of service. Its closing application conveys the request, that Junior Servants, taking Furlough on account of ill health, may be assigned an allowance of not less than £300 per annum, as has been lately provided for the case of Junior Merchants proceeding to the Cape on Medical Certificate.

We need scarcely add, that the objects of the Memorial have met with the approbation of Government, who have intimated to the Committee their intention of recommending it to the early consideration of the Honorable Court.

We do not consider it necessary to enter more minutely into the subject, as the Members of the Committee intend to publish immediately the Plan of the Annuity Fund, together with their Memorial to the Court of the Directors, and all the Papers and Documents connected with it. The whole will be published we believe in the form of a Pamphlet, and circulated to the Members of the Civil Service of this Establishment, for whose exclusive use it is intended. There are some objections we understand to publishing the Details of the Plan, &c. in a News Paper before they have been formally submitted to the Court of Directors. We trust however that the Summary given in our Paper of this day will be satisfactory to our readers in general.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....	18 8	18 0
Non-Remittable,.....	10 12	10 6

Bengallee Newspapers.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

To the Spreader of the Light of Intelligence, the Editor of the *Summachar Chaudrika*.

SIR,

A letter published in the *JOHN BULL* by a foreigner of that signature, and to whom the last word is applicable, containing some calumnious observations against Concremation, was well replied to on the 15th of April, through the medium of the same Paper by a learned person to the great satisfaction of the religious world, and the removal of the mistakes of the injurers of religion; but we have been much grieved on looking into the twenty seventh paragraph of this reply. Some sensible *Suttee Bidhshook* had published in the same Paper of the 29th of April, in favour of the practice of Concremation; at which we were highly pleased. Shortly after, on the first of May, an Englishman published another letter, expressing his wish to know the authorities for the justification of such a practice; and on the second day a person under the signature of "A FRIEND TO THE HINDOOS," published in the *JOHN BULL*, in the manner of an antagonist, a letter finding fault with the Hindoo religion; to which letter and the others, a proper reply was given by the aggrieved Hindoos in the *JOHN BULL* of the 17th of May, which has been to us a very great comfort.

It is very improper to hold religious discussions with persons who differ in their manners and customs, and to wish to become acquainted with the authorities to justify the practice of Concremation; nay, it is altogether unbecoming for persons of a different faith to ridicule the religion of others. By thus attempting to find fault with one another's religion, it would do mischief to the Government, and conduce to the misery of the subjects. These condemners of religion having published some erroneous conclusions about the injunction for the practice of Concremation; the subject is now in discussion even in England, and many doubts in the Hindoo Shastras have arisen to those who are not versed in them. In order to remove those doubts, we shall here cite authorities written in every Shastry, and known in every country, for the practice of Concremation, which is so very honest, and the means of obtaining final happiness; and hope when the religious sceptics have made themselves acquainted with the meaning of the following passages, they will leave off those practices to which they have no right, and remain silent.

Injunctions in the Smritis for the practice of Concremation and Posteremation.

"That woman who mounts the burning pile of her deceased husband, goes up to Heaven like Ooroomdoote (wife of Boshista). And she who goes to Heaven with her husband, enjoys it for thirty five millions of years, the number of hairs a man has upon his body. Like those who, by their strength, take out snakes from their holes, this woman, forcibly takes her husband to enjoy felicity with her. That female who enters into the Heavens attended by her husband, redeems the forefathers of her mother, father, and husband. The woman who is superior to other women, and strives after excellence and is very faithful to her husband, enjoys Heaven with him during the reign of fourteen Indrus. Whether the husband be the destroyer of a Brahmin, or ungrateful, or the murderer of his friend, he is still freed from those sins by such a wife; this has been said by Ongera the saint. The only duty of chaste women after the demise of their husbands, is to thrust their bodies into the flame,"—*Ongera*.

"A wife after the death of her husband should either practise Brumoh Chorjo or mount the funeral pile of her spouse,"—*Vishnuo Sootro*.

"If a woman, determined to undergo a Concremation, live in a place, distant one day's journey, and the husband die, he is not to be burnt until the woman arrives,"—*Vyas*.

"That chaste woman who feels hurt when her husband is hurt; who feels happy when her husband is happy, and who dies with him, ought to be called a *Suttee*,"—*Chondogeporesista*.

"Funeral cakes are to be offered unto the woman who has burnt herself with her spouse, just in the same manner as they are every day offered unto the husband during the days of mourning, for she cannot be guilty of a suicide, since she has mounted the funeral pile of her husband,"—*Vishnoo*.

"Hear of the fruits obtained by those women who, no sooner hear of the death of their husbands in some other countries, than they burn themselves in fire,"—*Vyas*.

Injunctions in the Poorans of the practice of Concremation and Posteremation.

"If those wives who, from bad inclinations, during life time, disrespect, and act always against their husbands, after their death, suffer a Concremation or Posteremation, either through motives of gain, anger,

fear, or through a delusion, even they are purified of their sins."—*Mohabbaurat*.

"If on the third day of a woman's impurity, her husband die, he is not to be burnt that night, in order that she might burn herself with him."—*Rhobishya Pooran*.

"At the time of that woman, who redeems her husband's forefathers, mounting the funeral pile, the sensible world should preach to her this excellent morality, that those women who throw themselves into the fire with their husbands are chaste, virtuous and graceful. Having heard this, she would then faithfully perform the sacrifice of burning her body, and go to Heaven."—*Brahmah Pooran*.

"At the time of the wedding the bride should be taught to be inseparable from her husband both during life, time and after death. As the shadow follows the body, as the moonlight follows the moon, and as the lightning follows the clouds, even so shall women follow their husbands. There is no doubt that the woman who gladly accompanies her husband to the burning ground, obtains the fruit of Oshyomedha Jogo (sacrifice of horses) by every step. And like those persons, who forcibly draw out snakes from their holes, the Sutties take their husbands from the angel of Death, and carry them to the Heavens. The angels of Death perceiving at a distance the approach of the Sutties, leave her husband, however vicious he may be, and make their escape."—*Shonda Pooran*.

"The husband having died in some other country, a chaste wife should sacrifice herself upon the flame with his wooden shoes upon her breast; by thus burning herself she does not become guilty of a suicide, as there are injunctions in the Kik Veda."—*Brahmah Pooran*.

"Hear of the fruits which, the Boistunb consciously dying in some sanctuary, obtains; and that chaste Boistunby who in whatever place burns herself with her Boistunb husband, goes to Horee in Paradise, attended by her husband. He who consciously dies in a sanctuary, undoubtedly goes to Paradise and enjoys with his wife its felicity for one hundred years of Brihma."—*Brahma Bayborte Ganes Khondo*.

Prohibitions for the practice of Concremation and Postcremation.

"Leaving behind her small infants, O mother Sogor Raja, a woman ought not to mount the funeral pile; nor ought those also to mount it who are pregnant, or who are impure."—*Brehannarodgo Pooran*.

"A woman should not burn herself with her husband, neglecting to bring up her young offspring, neither should those that are in their impurity, that have been delivered, or that are with child, at the time."—*Brihuspote*.

"The wife of a Brahmin should not burn herself upon a pile different from that of her husband; that is she should not sacrifice herself upon a burning pile with the wooden shoes on her breast after the husband has been burnt. But with respect to any other woman, except a Brahminess, this doctrine of burning herself with the wooden shoes on her breast, is a great virtue."—*Gofon*.

The following are the authorities for endeavouring to prevent a woman from stirring out of the funeral pile after she has once mounted it.

"When a woman has mounted the funeral pile or got into the cave with the husband in her bosom, all endeavours are requisite not to allow her to come out of the flame. So very small portion of time is taken to die, that all these endeavours are to be made before hand by her relations. If perchance the woman gets out of the pile, she brings injury upon her sons, grandsons, and other relations. To remedy this evil, a sacrifice should be made of rice boiled in eleven pots, and to be offered twenty times, and a bull with ten cows ought to be given as fees. But if the woman, without stirring out of the funeral pile, be reduced to ashes, she enjoys felicity with her husband in the Heavens, or obtains salvation, and has no more to come in this world."—*Bojybaupo in the Daho Khond of Retnabulla*.

The following are explanations for getting out of the funeral pile.

"The sin of a woman's having by some delusion, stirred out of the funeral pile, is expiated by the performance of the ceremony of Praja Puthyo."—*Aspeptombo*.

The following are authorities to prove the existence of the practice of Concremation and Postcremation in the Suttys and the other two former Joogs.

"O Madre, says Koonty, I being the first legal wife, it more becometh me to burn myself with the husband, therefore do not prove a preventative to my doing so, but let me go in search of the spirit of my husband. The Raja, returns Madre, has departed this life, having passionately embraced me; therefore, O Koonty, do me this favour that I may burn myself with the body of the Raja. Having spoken these

words and embraced the body of the Raja which lay upon the funeral pile, Madre the lawful wife, who was daughter to Raja Madro, immediately mounted the pile."—*Mohabbaurat*.

"Deboky, Rohene, Boshodeb and others having been too much grieved in the absence of Boloram and Krishtno, they had their mental faculties deranged; and quite uneasy from not seeing Bhogoban, they all expired, and their wives embracing their husbands mounted the funeral piles. The wife of Boloram embraced his body, the wives of Boshodeb embraced his, and the wives of the sons of Krishtno embraced the bodies of their husband, and they all sacrificed themselves upon the flame!"—*Shreebhauglut*.

"A woman of the name of Renooka, having, out of affection, taken her son in her bosom, for his future good, prevented him not to quarrel with the merciless Khottryos. With this she left the son behind her, and embracing her husband, laid down on the funeral pile, which was afterwards set fire to by Ramchunder and his brothers."—*Brahmah Bayborte Pooran*.

"Koocho, being pierced by the arrow, his body was wounded, and in that very field of battle, sitting down, he breathed his last. After this his chaste wife Koomoddy sacrificed herself upon the burning pile of Koocho, the son of Janokee."—*Padiso Pooran*.

Nothing more needs to be added.

13th of Joyestho Sokabda 1744.

CHUNDRIKA. PAYNO.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 24	Mary	British	G. H. Boyd	London	Jan. 4
24	John Munro	British	H. J. Green	Madras	June 16
24	Udny	British	T. Woodley	Muscat	April 23
24	James Scott	British	R. Boon	China	April 15
24	Duchess of Athol	British	E. M. Daniels	London	Feb. 13
24	H.M.S. Dauntless	British	G. C. Gambier	Penang	June 4

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
June 23	Zenobia	British	J. Lihou
			China

Passengers.

List of Passengers per DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Captain E. M. Daniels, from London the 13th of February.

From London.—Mrs. N. Fagan, Mrs. E. Frith, Mrs. J. M. King, Mrs. H. Manson, and Mrs. A. Clark; Misses E. Fagan, E. Frith, S. J. Frith, E. C. Frith, M. Manson, A. Clark, J. S. Patton, L. Allen, S. Morton, S. Winbolt, E. Molloy, and A. Patton; Captain W. H. L. Frith, Captain C. P. King, and Lieutenant S. Manson, Military Establishment of Bengal; Messrs. J. Patton, and A. F. Hawkins, Writers; Messrs. H. Clark, D. Campbell, J. Laing, and J. Leslie, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. T. Morton, J. Paddav, and R. Inglis, Free Merchants; Messrs. Ed. Gulsan, J. Williams, T. Pilken, J. Hutton, and G. Haslock, Pilot Service; Messrs. J. B. Robinson, H. Moore, J. Campbell, D. C. Keiller, H. M. Graves, G. Ridge, G. D. Johnstone, P. Schalch, J. H. Sankey, F. Knyvett, F. Winter, and J. Inglis, Cadets; E. Howell, and Janie, Native Servants to Captain Frith; Daniel Gunn, Native Passenger.

Passenger per MARY, from London.—Mr. David Gray, Merchant. From Madras.—Mrs. Limond and Child, Doctor Limond, Captain Anderson, and Lieutenant Roadston, Madras Army; Lieutenants Taylor and Dallas, Bengal Army.

Passengers per JAMES SCOTT, from China.—Messrs. John Anderson, William Dowdall, and John Darwood. From Singapore.—Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. Robert Alexander, Lieutenant R. P. Fulcher, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Nautical Notices.

The Ship *SHERBURNE* had arrived at China, every thing quiet at China, but no vessel with Opium on board allowed to enter their Ports.

The *DAUNTLESS* left South America early in November, and New South Wales the 7th of April. The Honorable Company's Ships *GENERAL HARRIS*, and *MARQUIS OF CAMDEN* with the Ship *MAITLAND* (for Calcutta) from China, were at Penang.

The Ship *JOHN MUNRO* saw four Ships in latitude 17° 30' N. and longitude 85° 20' E. standing to the Southward, wind then N. N. W.